# The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3534. | NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1863. | PRICE THREE CENTS.


## TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

### Arrival of the Kangaroo at this Port, and the Arabia at Halifax.

### Rumors of French Intervention Once More.

### NAPOLEON PROPOSING AN ARMISTICE.

### Interviews of Mr. Dayton with the Emperor and the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

### Continued Refusal of England to Co-operate.

### Addresses to President Lincoln from London and Birmingham.

### Preparations for Receiving the First Lancashire Relief Ship.

### Parliament to Meet on the 5th of February.

The screw-steamer Kangaroo Capt. Jeffery, which left Liverpool at noon on the 7th, and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 8th January, arrived here last night. A summary of her news has already been published.

The mails of the *Hibernian*, which arrived at Portland on Monday evening, also reached this City last night.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool at 10½ o'clock, on the morning of the 10th, *via* Queenstown on the evening of the 11th inst., arrived at Halifax at 6½ o'clock last evening. Her dates are two days later than those already to hand.

The *Arabia* has thirty-five passengers for Boston. She did not sight Cape Race, and reports experienced fine weather during the passage.

The *Liverpool Journal of Commerce* says:

"We are enabled to state, on the best authority, that Capt. Semmes intends to sail immediately for the East Indies. The contemplated change of cruising ground, on the part of the *Alabama*, has been known for some time by the initiated, and is only carrying out Capt. Semmes' original programme."

#### THE AMERICAN WAR.

Mr. Dayton, American Minister at Paris, had an audience with the Emperor Napoleon on New-Year's day.

The *Bulletin de Paris* says, that Mr. Dayton had a private audience with the Emperor Napoleon on the 7th inst.

*The Emperor is said to have recommended an armistice between the North and the South.*

On the previous day, Mr. Dayton had a conference, on the same subject, with the French Minister on Foreign Affairs.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says, that since the defeat of the Federals at Fredericksburgh, the Emperor Napoleon has again turned his thoughts to American affairs. The correspondent is informed, on good authority, that steps have been taken, or are on the point of being taken, *to resume the overtures already unsuccessfully made to the Lincoln Government*, and this time, it is hoped, with a prospect of better results.

*The English Government still continue to persevere in refusing to interfere in the American war in any way.*

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* says the Confederate Generals have been overpraised. *To stand and fight has been their great strategy.* Not one of them seems to have made a campaign with a purpose. Not one has had the capacity to understand the value of victory. They have done anything but follow events and make good use of the energy and zeal of their soldiers. *Let some leader arise on either side who can lead a few squadrons to press one of these broken armies and the war will not long languish in the bloody trial of gigantic skirmishes.*

On New-Year's evening an address was voted to President Lincoln at a large meeting in London, gotten up under the auspices of the Emancipation Society.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, American Minister at London, in acknowledging the address for transmission to President Lincoln, said that he (Mr. Adams) had no doubt that the President would receive it as an encouraging testimonial of independent witnesses to the manner in which he (Mr. Lincoln) was endeavoring to do his duty to his country and to mankind.

*An address of sympathy to President Lincoln was* in the course of receiving signatures at Birmingham. It expresses a strong belief that the Federal cause is that of humanity, religion and freedom, and earnestly hopes for its success.

The Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have adopted a resolution for giving a suitable reception to the officers of the first ship coming from America with provisions for the distressed operatives, and for conveying to the liberal donors the Chamber of Commerce's appreciation of the generous and friendly spirit which prompted the munificent contribution. The Chamber referred the action of the New-York Chamber of Commerce in regard to the *Alabama* to a Special Committee.

The main English journals attack the London *Times* with great bitterness, and indignantly repudiate its recent advocacy of Slavery on "Scriptural" grounds.

The Liverpool *Post* believes that a reaction will set in from this point, and that confidence will be lost in a journal which so unblushingly justifies Slavery.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes an account of the battle of Fredericksburgh, by an eye-witness, and says that the Federals marched with a consciousness of impending disaster. The rapidity of the movements of the Confederates is described as marvelous. The Federals, on the contrary, are represented as having moved with slowness, and the incapacity of their Generals is not doubtfully spoken of.

The Federal steamer *Tuscarora* arrived at Gibraltar on the 31st of December, and anchored near the Confederate steamer *Sumter*.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

A proclamation has been issued calling on the British Parliament to assemble on the 5th of February next.

There were rumors of a considerable reduction in the navy estimates.

A meeting to urge the restoration of the subsidy to the Galway line of steamers was about to be held in Dublin.

A ship with 1,700 bales of cotton from the Cape of Good Hope, grown from Sea Island seed, had reached Liverpool.

Another vessel had brought 250 bales of cotton from Portugal.

Large quantities of cotton seed were being imported into Liverpool and thence exported to new cotton fields.

The Liverpool *Albion* publishes the correspondence between Gen. James Watson Webb, the American Minister, and Mr. Christie, the British Minister to the Court of Brazil.

The correspondence is of a personal and pugnacious character, and an affair of honor was at one time threatened.

A letter is also published from Gen. Webb to Earl Russell, complaining of Mr. Christie's conduct.

#### FRANCE.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease of cash on hand of 41,000,000 francs, and an increase in discounted bills of 24,000,000.

The bank of Gover & Co., in Lyons, has suspended, owing to its transactions with a large cotton factory.

A new brigade for Mexico will embark about the middle of January.

The Minister of Public Works has received orders to inquire into the distress existing among the cotton operatives.

The Paris Bourse was, on the 10th inst., flat at 70f. 80c. for the Rentes.

#### ITALY.

Some important correspondence of the Bourbon conspirators had been seized at Rome.

#### SPAIN.

In the Spanish Congress, Señor Mon accused England of using Spain to improve her relations with Mexico. He regretted that the Spanish Government had not gone on with the French.

Señor Collantes replied.

Señor Mon's opposition amendment was rejected by a majority of 72.

#### PRUSSIA.

The King, in reply to the New-Year's address, says that the present position of affairs is misunderstood. He intended to maintain and protect the Constitution. He was compelled to carry out what he considered to be essential to the welfare of the country, without regard to the fact of his being misunderstood.

Gen. Willisen, Prussian Ambassador at Turin, against whom strong grounds of exception were taken, was to be transferred to Rome, and Count Usedom would succeed to the Turin Embassy.

#### TURKEY.

The ministerial crisis is over. Kermil Pasha is Grand Vizier, and Ali Pasha retains the portfolio of Foreign Minister.

It was rumored and expected that Fuad Pasha would be President of the Council.

#### LATEST NEWS, VIA LIVERPOOL.

Paris, Saturday, Jan. 10—Evening.

The *Moniteur* announces that the *Journal des Débats* has received a third warning [illegible]

Madrid, Friday, Jan. 9—Evening.

The debate in the Spanish Congress relative to Mexico continues.

Señor Rivero defended Señor Mon's intervention policy.

#### VERY LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ROCHE'S POINT.

Madrid, Saturday, Jan. 10.

In the Spanish Congress Señor Olozago is speaking on Mexican affairs. He says that Spain should support the candidature of a Spanish Prince for the throne of Mexico. The only hope for the Mexicans is that they shall triumph over foreign invasion. He declares that the Government ought to have given instructions for the present establishment of a monarchy in Mexico. Spain had lost two millions of piastres and a number of soldiers by embarking in the expedition against Mexico, and no benefit had resulted to her from it. The Spanish Government should have disapproved of the reembarkation of Gen. Prim, and sent the Spanish troops back; or, if they had felt unable to do this, they should have resigned.

Liverpool, Sunday, Jan. 11.

The political news, to-day, is unimportant.

Paris, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The Bourse is heavy at 70f. 45c. for the Rentes.

#### The Battle of Fredericksburgh and the Cabinet Crisis.

*From the London Times.*

Though the accounts of the battle of Fredericksburgh are still imperfect and differ considerably as to the real amount of the Federal losses, the effect of the disaster is evident in the popular agitation by which it has been followed. The almost invincible belief that the arms and cause of the Union could not meet with any serious defeat has been rudely shaken. Former reverses were considered merely temporary checks, soon to be recovered; but repeated and persistent misfortune will try the strongest faith, and there is a point at which the contemplation of efforts made in vain reduces the stoutest self-opinion to despair. That point the American public appear to have reached in the crushing overthrow of the ill-starred Grand Army of the Potomac in its last encounter with the enemy. This disaster the people do not regard with the singular indifference with which they received the intelligence of former defeats, probably because it diminishes that fund of hope for the future from which the community has hitherto drawn consolation. If the depression after the first shock of the blow could be diverted into confidence in the Government, and belief in the military commanders, a few soothing assurances that the state of things is rather improved than injured by the mischance would have their old effect. But this is not the case. The depression now is deeper, and promises to be more than momentary, as it has taken the more dangerous form of discontent. The Government is compelled to pay unwonted deference to the rising wrath of the community. The wasted efforts of the troops in the field and their terrible losses have been promptly acknowledged. The official report of the Commander has been published, and he has assumed all the responsibility of the battle, as if to avert the gathering storm from the heads of his political chiefs. After the former reverses no official acknowledgment of the services of the army was made, nor were the Generals' reports permitted to appear, except in fragments. It was remarked that even the President's Message contained no allusion to the exertions of the officers and men, though after the campaigns of the Summer and Autumn a recognition of what they had endured might have been made from policy, if not good feeling. Continued adversity, or something arising out of it, has quickened the President's perceptions. Within a few days of the defeat at Fredericksburgh he has acknowledged the bravery of the army, and published Gen. Burnside's report of the causes that rendered the courage of the troops unavailing. The promptitude with which this information has been given indicates the pressure by which it has been forced from the Cabinet at Washington. What was fairly due to the public has been obtained only in the midst of a political "crisis," which has shaken the Administration, but for the present has not overthrown it. Had the "crisis" ended in the retirement of Mr. Lincoln's Ministry, it would have been much more than the change of men, of which here we think so little. It would have been equivalent to a political revolution.

It might have been thought natural that the first expression of popular feeling against the Administration would have come from the House of Representatives, which is the direct creation of popular suffrage. But that body has remained silent. The blow was struck by the Senate, the least numerous but the most independent and most respected branch of the Legislature. And the movement derived more significance from the fact that it originated with the Republican Senators, or the official party. Mr. Seward could not say "some enemy has done this." The denunciation came from political friends and allies. In a secret "caucus" of Senators, twenty-four in number—the whole body, when all the States were represented there, was only sixty—it was resolved to demand of the President a "reconstruction" of his Cabinet. The demand virtually included all the Ministers, but there was a victim more prominent than the others. Mr. Seward was specially pointed out as the Jonah to be thrown overboard in the storm. He has become too moderate in his opinions for the extreme fanatics of Abolitionism, though his moderation is rather due to the want of power to enforce their policy than reluctance to adopt it. To his influence they trace the "tardy and ineffective prosecution of the war." The denunciation is precisely the same as those launched against the Girondins by the Mountain in the old French Convention. Disasters in the field have divided the Republican Party, and the zealots impute the reverses, not to the want of Generals able to win victories, but lack of faith in a principle. What but lukewarmness could have failed, with such a cause, and such "boundless resources" to back it? This is the first direct assault, and this time the Cabinet has been saved by the President. He appears to have met the deputation from the Senate with one of his characteristic displays of shrewd common sense, not without a touch of humor. He, too, despairs, but feels that hope is only to be found in a change of the course of events, not a change of men. He said truly enough, "What the country wants is a military success," and he "does not see how a change of Ministry can produce it." And there is an odd, but forcible interpretation in the phrase with which he expressed his conviction: "If he had a Cabinet of angels, they could not give the Government a victory." The hopelessness of all human means of success cannot be more strongly described.

The proceedings in the Senate had not been so secret but that the adverse result was known to Mr. Seward a few minutes after the condemnatory resolution had been passed. When the interview between the deputation and the President took place, Mr. Seward and his incriminated colleagues had resigned their offices. At a second interview, on the following day, the President questioned the members of the deputation more closely. When examined individually, they appeared less determined in their opposition than they had been collectively. When directly asked "whether they thought more harm or good would result from Mr. Seward's resignation," they either declined any discussion of such a personal matter, or refused to give a positive opinion on it. Having thus resolved the mass of opposition into its separate elements, and finding such weakness and distrust as to the consequences of acting on it, the President refused to accept the resignation of his Ministers. They are still in office; they have bent their heads to the tempest for a moment, and its first rush has passed over them. But the demand made by the Senate is so unprecedented that it will fix another unenviable mark on the Republican Administration, already so unhappily distinguished by calamity. The attempt to "reconstruct" the Cabinet, though it has failed, undoubtedly expressed the wish of the majority of the people for a change. But it cannot be effected without an open usurpation of power. The Democratic Government is not a tenant at will. It holds office on a lease, and within its legal term cannot be served with an ejectment. The Americans are paying a heavy price for the inflexibility of their political system. The worst Government cannot be got rid of when it is doing mischief, and the best Administration must be dissolved on the appointed day. At the present moment the whole community is disheartened and angry. But it must endure helplessly. Everybody seems to be compelled to act or suffer against their conviction. The Ministry holds office, though condemned by the Senate; Burnside is a General *malgré lui*, having accepted the command unwillingly, and confesses he fought the last disastrous battle contrary to the orders of the Government; the existing House of Representatives does not embody the present opinion of the majority of electors; and the President has to carry on a war in which he avows he has abandoned all hope of success. It would, indeed, require his ideal "Cabinet of Angels" to evoke peace and order from these confusions.

#### Commercial News by the Arabia.

The regular weekly Liverpool Cotton market was reported per *Hibernian*.

STATE OF TRADE.

[illegible] Breadstuffs [illegible] and partially declined [illegible]. Wheat steady; Red Western, 9s. 6d.@10s.; Red Southern, 10s.; White Western, 10s.@11s.; White Southern, 11s.@12s. Corn firmer; Mixed, 30s. 3d.@30s. 6d.; White, 31s.@33s. 6d.

Provisions.—The same authorities report Beef heavy and 2s. 6d. lower. Pork very dull. Bacon still declining and dull. Lard easier. Tallow heavy. Butter quiet but steady.

Produce.—The Brokers' Circular reports Ashes quiet; Pots, 33s. 6d.; Pearls, 33s. 6d. Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee firm. Rice quiet and unchanged. Linseed firm. Cod Oil quiet but steady. Linseed Oil quiet at 44s. 6d.@45s. Petroleum dull and unchanged. Rosin quiet at 40s. Spirits Turpentine quiet at £1 13s. 6d.@£1 15s.

London Markets.—Baring's Circular reports Breadstuffs quiet, and flat. Iron steady. Sugar quiet, but steady. Coffee buoyant and 1s. higher. Rice steady. Tea firm. Tallow heavy, at 43s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine tending upward; sales at 115s.@120s. [illegible] sales at 40s. for Common. Linseed Oil still advancing, and quoted 48s. 6d. Sperm Oil steady, at £90. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

Greene & Tree report: Flour has a declining tendency. Butter dull and unchanged. Bacon has a downward tendency.

Consols closed on the 9th at 92⅝@92¾ for money.

The Bullion in the Bank has decreased £251,000.

Barings quotes Erie Shares, 42½@44; Illinois Central, 40¼@41¼ discount; United States Fives of 1874, 62@63; do. Sixes of 1881, 70@71.

HAVRE MARKET—Jan. 9.

Cotton opened dull and irregular, but closed steady and unchanged. Sales of the week 5,500 bales. Stock 34,000 bales.

#### LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Saturday, Jan. 10—Evening.

Cotton, sales to-day 5,000 bales; market quiet and unchanged, with a better tone at the close. The sales to speculators were 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady.

Provisions quiet but steady.

London, Saturday, Jan. 10—Evening.

Consols for money 92¼@92⅜.

Illinois Central Shares 41@40½ discount; Eries 43½@44.

#### PAYMENT OF THE TROOPS.

*From the National Intelligencer, of yesterday.*

The joint resolution authorizing an additional issue of one hundred-million dollars in Treasury notes, for the purpose of providing for the payment of the army and navy, having become a law by receiving the approval of the President, upon learning the fact yesterday the Secretary of the Treasury immediately placed to the credit of the several Paymasters an aggregate amount sufficient to pay the whole army of the United States.

The following is a list of the Paymasters, with the amounts paid to each, as above stated:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chas. J. Larned, Louisville, Ky. | [illegible] |
| N. W. Brown, St. Louis, Mo. | [illegible] |
| D. H. McPhail, Wheeling, Va. | [illegible] |
| Geo. H. Ringgold, San Francisco, Cal. | 300,000 |
| Hiram Leonard, San Francisco, Cal. | 370,000 |
| T. M. Winston, Vancouver, Oregon | 50,000 |
| D. McClure, Indianapolis, Ind. | 250,000 |
| James H. Phinney, St. Paul, Minn. | 250,000 |
| Thos. J. Leslie, Leavenworth, Kan. | 100,000 |
| Carey H. Fry, New-York | 200,000 |
| Dwight Bannister, present | 100,000 |
| D. Taylor, present | 105,000 |
| C. S. Jones, present | 120,000 |
| Henry P. Andrews, present | 210,000 |
| William H. Johnston, present | 300,000 |
| William Patten, present | 175,000 |
| James Mann, present | 200,000 |
| James Harper, present | 175,000 |
| Jonathan Ladd, present | 200,000 |
| George Pomeroy, present | 300,000 |
| William Richardson, present | 350,000 |
| Mark Hooper, present | 300,000 |
| W. B. Haskin, present | 300,000 |
| James B. Sheridan, present | 300,000 |
| William H. Gibson, present | 100,000 |
| A. B. Williams, present | 125,000 |
| J. M. Austin, present | 300,000 |
| Stephen A. Walker, present | 210,000 |
| Oliver Holman, present | 300,000 |
| H. G. Rodgers, present | 300,000 |
| J. M. Wilson, present | 150,000 |
| W. P. Gould, present | 120,000 |
| John Jameson, present | 300,000 |
| H. C. Bull, present | 300,000 |
| L. S. Hapgood, present | 300,000 |
| Henry L. King, present | 375,000 |
| Robert B. Webb, present | 250,000 |
| E. J. Porter, present | 250,000 |
| W. M. Wiley, present | 300,000 |
| A. W. Fletcher, present | 400,000 |
| Alvin Walker, present | 300,000 |
| Wesley S. Mann, present | 332,000 |
| J. W. Carpenter, present | 300,000 |
| Thos. S. Allison, present | 275,000 |
| Gideon J. Ball, present | 20,000 |
| J. P. Brua, present | 300,000 |
| Thos. H. Halsey, present | 280,000 |
| John W. Nush, present | 250,000 |
| Geo. B. Way, present | 450,000 |
| Louis E. Johnson, present | 305,000 |
| M. J. Stone, present | 400,000 |
| Jabez True, present | 425,000 |
| Total | [illegible],150,000 |
| For the navy | [illegible] |

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

### A Vote Not Reached on the House Finance Bill.

### Heavy Receipts from Internal Revenue.

### $150,000,000 Expected in the Next Fiscal Year.

### Investigation of the New-Orleans Election Cases.

### Nominations and Promotions Sent to the Senate.

#### OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

FINANCES.

The House, to-day, was not able to reach a vote on the Finance bill, owing to the large latitude given to debate. The amendments submitted by the Committee of Ways and Means seem to prove generally acceptable.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee, have reported the Army Appropriation bill. They have added a large number of appropriations, amounting in all to several millions of dollars, including one item of three millions for surgical instruments.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The special Message of the President on Finance, in the hands of the Ways and Means Committee, will receive no present action.

MILITARY JUSTICE.

Senator Wilson introduced a bill this morning, prepared by Mr. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, and Judge Holt, at the instance of the Secretary of War, for the prompt and uniform administration of military justice, and the better government of the military forces of the United States. It provides for a Bureau of Military Justice, and the appointment of a Judge-Advocate-General, with the rank and pay of a Brigadier-General, and an Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, with the rank and pay of a Colonel of [illegible] each military Department and for each army corps in the field, who are to conduct Courts of Inquiry, General Courts-Martial, and Military Commissions in the several Departments or armies. It is elaborately prepared and is intended to meet the present exigencies of the service.

THE TELEGRAPH TO NEW-ORLEANS.

The House Committee on Military Affairs, at their meeting to-day, authorized their Chairman, Mr. Olin, to report a bill in accordance with the proposition of Cyrus W. Field, for laying a telegraph line from Washington to New-Orleans, coastwise, touching at such points as the Government might designate.

PAYMASTERS.

Mr. McPherson was also authorized to report a bill, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of War, to give authority to select a Paymaster-General, with the rank and pay of a Brigadier-General, from the regular or volunteer service; and also to report adversely upon the bill before them to increase the pay of Paymasters' Clerks.

NOMINATIONS AND PROMOTIONS.

The list of nominations and promotions sent to the Senate yesterday by the President, is printed, and makes a large pamphlet. Nearly everybody is in it who has had any expectations, making in all about fifteen hundred names.

The following are the Major and Brigadier Generals in the Volunteer service:

*Major-Generals.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. S. Rosecrans, | S. A. Hurlbut, |
| D. N. Couch, | Schuyler Hamilton, |
| H. W. Slocum, | Gordon Granger, |
| John J. Peck, | J. D. Cox, |
| George W. Morell, | James B. McPherson, |
| Wm. F. Smith, | L. H. Rousseau, |
| John Sedgwick, | C. C. Augur, |
| H. G. Wright, | George G. Meade, |
| John G. Foster, | George L. Hartsuff, |
| John G. Parke, | Julius H. Stahel, |
| Robert C. Schenck. | |

*Brigadier-Generals.*

| | |
|---|---|
| O. B. Willcox, | John R. Kenly, |
| Michl. Corcoran, | John P. Slough, |
| Randolph B. Marcy, | Godfrey Weitzel, |
| Geo. W. Cullum, | E. A. Paul, |
| Jas. B. McPherson, | C. E. Hovey, |
| Philip H. Sheridan, | Herman Haupt, |
| Geo. F. Shepley, | Geo. Crook, |
| John Buford, | Jas. B. Carr, |
| Frank P. Blair, | Thomas L. Kane, |
| Richard Busteed, | Nelson Taylor, |
| G. Mott, | Gustavus A. Smith, |
| C. Gilbert, | Francis C. Barlow, |
| Calvin E. Pratt, | Mason Brayman, |
| James Negley, | N. J. Jackson, |
| *Edward Ferrero,* | *Geo. W. Getty,* |
| H. J. Hunt, | Alfred Sully, |
| Francis L. Vinton, | G. K. Warren, |
| Robert Cowdin, | J. J. Bartlett, |
| W. W. Averill, | Solomon Meredith, |
| Alexander Hays, | James Bowen, |
| Henry H. Sibley, | G. P. Cluseret, |
| F. B. Spinola, | E. P. Scammon, |
| J. H. H. Ward, | Robert S. Granger, |
| John M. Thayer, | J. R. West, |
| J. W. Revere, | Frank Wheaton, |
| John S. Phelps, | Robert O. Tyler, |
| J. J. Reynolds, | Wm. Dwight, |
| A. W. Ellet, | J. N. Haynie, |
| E. H. Stoughton, | D. Stuart, |
| Geo. L. Andrews, | E. N. Kirk, |
| C. B. Fisk, | John F. Farnsworth, |
| Wm. Vandever, | James M. Shackelford, |
| N. C. McLean, | James W. McMillan, |
| John E. Smith, | Robert C. Buchanan, |
| C. T. Campbell, | D. A. Russell, |
| S. A. Meredith, | Orland M. Poe, |
| L. C. Hunt, | Hugh S. Ewing, |
| T. G. Stevenson, | J. T. Copeland, |
| T. J. Siddle, | Wm. B. Hazen, |
| C. A. Heckman, | John F. Miller, |
| Edward E. Potter, | Daniel Ullman. |
| Wm. Hays. | |

Silas Casey, Brigadier-General by brevet, in the regular army.

*Colonels Aids-de-Camp.*

Edwards S. Sanford, Anson Stager, Louis H. Marshall, Benjamin Welch.

IRON-CLAD MEN-OF-WAR.

The House Naval Committee, at their meeting to-day, had under consideration the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, to build three large class iron-clad men-of-war, to cost not exceeding twelve millions dollars, for which amount an appropriation will be inserted in the naval appropriation bill.

THE NEW-ORLEANS ELECTIONS.

Mr. Bouligny, in the New-Orleans election cases to-day, stated before the House Committee on Elections, that he was notified by Gen. Butler, after he had declared himself a candidate for Congress, not to run against Mr. Flanders, as he wanted Flanders elected. Mr. Bouligny stated that military law was rigidly exercised in that District. In regard to the other District, he did not know whether it was enforced at all.

KENTUCKY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Advices from Kentucky lead to the belief that the Legislature will not offer any serious opposition to the policy of the Government, as it has been given out that they designed doing.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican caucus met again this evening, according to adjournment, but we have not learned the particulars of the meeting.

THE M'DOWELL CASE.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry, to-day, Gen. Barry, Chief of Artillery in the Army of the Potomac on the Peninsula, was called by the Court. The object of his being called was to show the amount of artillery force left by Gen. McClellan for the defence of Washington. Gen. Barry having been relieved from the command of the fortifications around Washington to enable him to accompany the army to the Peninsula, he could not state the force that was left in them. He intimated that his successor, Gen. Doubleday, was the proper person to impart information on this subject. From his testimony, however, it appeared that seven field batteries, embracing thirty-two guns, only partly equipped and drilled, had been left in camp a half a mile east of the Capitol, as a part of the force left for the defence of Washington. About one hundred horses were taken from those batteries just before the departure of the Peninsular expedition, to supply a deficiency in that respect that existed in the artillery that had to be fitted out for Gen. Casey's Division at the last hour, there being no other trained horses available for that purpose.

*Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter was called by the Court.*—He stated on examination that, on the 29th of August, he received from Gen. Pope a joint order addressed to Gen. McDowell and himself; that by virtue of this order, Gen. McDowell became his superior in command according to the articles of war, their forces being by the joint order united. At the time of the receipt of this joint order, he stated he was advancing upon Gainesville, according to a previous order on the same day from Gen. Pope. When Gen. McDowell came to him with his copy of the joint order, witness was forming in line of battle on the road to Gainesville. Gen. McDowell remarked to him that that was no place to fight a battle; that he was too far out. This, witness construed into an order at least not to advance any farther in that direction, and failing to get [illegible] acting according to the contemplation of the joint order—which he held was to march upon Gainesville at once—he (Porter) resolved to ignore the authority of Gen. McDowell, and act as if he had not seen the joint order, but according to the previous order he had received from Gen. Pope. Gen. McDowell, however, having taken King's Division away from him to the right, witness was unable to advance any farther toward Gainesville, and had to remain where he was. Witness, on cross-examination by Gen. McDowell, claimed not to have actually disobeyed the implied order of Gen. McDowell, although he had just expressed the disposition to do so, for the reason that Gen. McDowell, by taking King's Division from him, had compelled him to remain where he was, as was subsequently also explicitly ordered by Gen. McDowell.

Without concluding the cross-examination of Gen. Porter, the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

EMANCIPATION IN MARYLAND.

The bill of Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, introduced in the House, yesterday, to aid the State of Maryland in abolishing Slavery, in most of its provisions is similar to the Missouri emancipation bill, as it passed the House, except that it provides that Maryland shall emancipate all her slaves within two years from the passage of this act, and forever prohibit Slavery in said State. For this purpose, the sum of ten millions of dollars is appropriated by the bill, which was referred to the Select Committee on Emancipation and ordered to be printed.

A PRIZE CAPTURED.

The gunboat *Leslie*, which arrived at the Navy-yard on Monday, from the Lower Potomac, brought up with her the schooner *Hampton*, of Deal's Island, which was captured, together with her crew of nine persons, by the gunboat *Currituck*, near the mouth of the Potomac. The vessel was laden with a valuable cargo of dry goods and groceries, and was endeavoring to run the blockade. The crew were sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

CAVALRY REVIEW.

The Cavalry Brigade attached to Gen. Cooper's Division, Acting Brig.-Gen. Copeland Commanding, was reviewed yesterday by Gen. Casey and Staff. The Brigade, which is composed mostly of new troops, went through the various evolutions of drill with remarkable precision.

IN HOSPITAL.

The number of sick and wounded in the hospitals in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, on Jan. 15, was 8,000—a less number than for over a year past. There are 4,161 vacant beds in the hospitals. One hundred and eighty-six medical officers are on duty in the hospitals in this vicinity.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Edward F. Davison, Esq., as Consul of the Argentine Republic at the City of New-York.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Walter Graham, of New-Jersey, to be Consul of the United States at Cape Town, in place of Thomas McDowell, recalled; Cephas Brainard, of New-York, to be Arbitrator on the part of the United States, in the City of New-York, under the treaty with Great Britain of the 7th of April last, for the suppression of the Slave-trade; William L. Avery, of New-Hampshire, do. at Cape Town; Timothy R. Hibbard, of New-York, do. at Sierra Leone; Joseph Smith, George W. Storer, Francis H. Gregory and Silas H. Stringham, to be Rear-Admirals in the navy; Henry M. Canfield, to be Consul at Athens; E. C. Banfield, do. at Algiers; William Breck, do. at Hong Kong; Charles A. Washburn, Minister Resident at Paraguay; Samuel Porter, Surveyor of Customs for Port Beverly, Mass.; George W. McClure, to be Coiner of the Branch Mint of the United States at Denver City; Oscar D. Munson, to be Assayer of the Branch Mint at Denver City.

BUREAU OF EMANCIPATION.

The following is a synopsis of the bill of Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, (introduced yesterday,) to establish a Bureau of Emancipation:

The bill provides that an office be created in the War Department, to be called the Bureau of Emancipation, and the President to appoint a Commissioner, at a salary of $4,000, to whom shall be referred the adjustment and determination, under the direction of the Secretary of War, of all questions arising under this act, or under any laws existing, or which shall be passed in future, touching the general superintendence, disposition and direction of all persons of African descent who are or shall become free, by virtue of any proclamation, law or military order, issued, enacted or promulgated during the present rebellion, or by virtue of any act of Emancipation which shall be enacted by any State. The Commissioner to have authority, under direction of the Secretary of War, to appoint —— clerks, &c.

It shall be the duty of military and civil officers of the United States to make returns of all their proceedings under any law or order, by virtue of which persons held as slaves shall have become free, &c., to the Commissioner, and he shall, under direction of the Secretary of War, be charged with the execution of all laws providing for the colonization of such freedmen, and also with the delivery of any bonds of the United States to States which shall become entitled thereto by reason of the emancipation of slaves, &c.

Section four provides that the Commissioner, under direction of Secretary of War, establish suitable and proper regulations, and cause them to be enforced, for the economical and judicious treatment and disposition of such freedmen, to the end that such freedmen and the Government shall be mutually protected, and their rights and interests duly determined and maintained. Commissioner to make annual report to Secretary of War, to be sent to Congress, &c.

AMENDED.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, Jan. 15, 1863.

Special Orders No. 23.—*Extract No. 11.*—So much of Special Orders No. 365, series of 1862, from this office as drops from the rolls of the army Assistant Surgeon J. A. Armstrong, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, is hereby revoked, and he is hereby restored to his command, provided the vacancy has not been filled.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

#### TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Boutwell has submitted his first statement concerning the transactions of that Bureau, from which it appears the number of persons employed in assessing and collecting the revenue is 3,882. He has not the means at the present time of estimating with confidence the amount of revenue which will be derived under the Excise law of July, 1861. During the last month he has caused careful investigation to be instituted into the several sources of revenue, and an estimate to be made of the amount which may be derived from each. According to this, he received from all sources, excepting stamp duties, during the current fiscal year ending with June next, the sum of $61,777,790. He estimates that the receipts from stamp duties during the same period will amount to $15,000,000, making an aggregate sum of $76,777,790. It may be asserted that, without material change in the business of the country, the revenue from the same sources for the fiscal year 1863 and '64 will not be less than $150,000,000. The estimates of receipts and expenditures show the cost of assessing and collecting the taxes under the present system will be 2 41-100 per centum. The Commissioner has a stringent [illegible] He makes many important suggestions, including modifications of the law, and the appointment of a solicitor or legal adviser.

CONTRABAND TRADE.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commodore Harwood, commanding the Potomac flotilla, dated 19th, stating that the *Leslie* arrived at Hampton Roads, Sunday, with the schooner *Hampton*, of Baltimore, in tow, which was captured by the *Currituck* on the morning of the 12th, in Dividing Creek. The Commodore states that the vessel cleared light ostensibly for the oyster trade, but took in her cargo at Baltimore. She had on board several passengers, who, from letters found on board, appeared to be persons who had been in the habit of passing to and from Virginia. At the time of the capture of the *Hampton*, a canoe at the same place escaped, but was afterwards taken at Indian Creek, not however, until her crew had escaped to the woods, and the principal part of her cargo, it is supposed, had been thrown overboard. Commodore Harwood also reports that before these occurrences, the *Currituck* broke up, for the present, an establishment for supplying salt to Richmond, by destroying the kettles used in its manufacture.

It appears from the report of Acting-Master [illegible], commanding the *Currituck*, that when he arrived at Dividing Creek, he was informed by a negro that at Southwest Branch there was a large manufactory of salt and a steam mill, owned by a man named Oscar [illegible], who had been extensively engaged in supplying the rebels with salt. The Commander of the *Currituck* proceeded thither, sent a party on shore and destroyed all the kettles, &c., with the exception of the boiler, and left word to the proprietor to discontinue the occupation, under penalty of the complete destruction of the mill and a large amount of lumber contiguous. Dividing Creek is one of the points to which George N. Sanders advised his correspondents to make shipment.

A BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

The Secretary of the Interior sent to the House to-day a recommendation for the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics in his Department, with a draft of a bill, the design of what the Bureau shall be. The Bureau is to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States authentic and useful information on our internal and foreign commerce; on the channels of trade; on our industry, produce, property, mineral and other resources; on our educational, literary, moneyed, charitable, religious and penal institutions; on our expenditures, revenues and taxation, and on the mortality, pauperism, insanity and crime in the United States and that of foreign countries. The office of Commissioner of Statistics, with a salary equal to that of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and that of Chief Clerk are created, and the office of Superintendent of the Census is abolished. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to detail clerks for the duties appertaining to the Bureau.

EXCLUSION OF MATTER FROM THE MAILS.

The Senate to-day received a communication from the Postmaster-General, giving an answer to the inquiries growing out of the Wheeling and other cases of exclusion of printed matter from the mails by military authority, after the rescinding by the Postmaster-General of his orders on the subject. He says it was a military order, with which he could no more interfere than any other citizen. It was asked by what law Mr. Blair acted? Mr. Blair replied, "The law of public safety." He adds: "It may be proper for the better understanding of the subject, to state that several applications were made to me during the past year to exclude certain newspapers from the mails in Western Virginia, which were refused. Thereupon, the commanding officer in that department ordered the circulation of those papers to be suppressed. It was not in the power of the Postmaster-General, more than that of any other citizen to disobey the order; and although he applied for and obtained my instructions then and subsequently to obey the order, it was the military order and military power to enforce it, not my instructions, which relieved him from the responsibility of delivering the mail matter in question."

*For Congressional Proceedings, see Eighth Page.*

## AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

**The French Government and the Roman Question—The Influence of the Emperor in French Politics—A Difficulty in Denmark—Austria and Prussia, &c.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1862.

It was lately stated by the *Opinione*, of Turin, that when M. DE SARTIGES, the new French Ambassador, first met at the ball of Mme. Irith M. FARINI, the Italian Prime Minister replied smilingly: "Don't you think, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, it is useless to talk on a matter on which we are sure not to agree?" Three or four days ago the *Constitutional* was ordered by the French Ministry to say that there was no truth in the report of this conversation. The *Opinione*, however, has since stoutly maintained the correctness of its version, and I am now able to tell you, upon the very best authority, that it is strictly true, if not in the letter, at least in substance. I know that the present Italian Ministers have received, in case M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS should send them any more dispatches urging further negotiation with the Pope, to confine their answer to a simple acknowledgment of the receipt, avoiding anything like argument or alteration. The dignified position assumed by the Italian Ministry, and which I must sincerely hope it will be able to maintain, in one of no ordinary difficulty. It has been remarked, that the usual circular, informing diplomatic agents abroad of the general nature and direction of the foreign policy of a new Ministry, has not yet been dispatched from Turin. The reason is, that M. PANTALEO's draft is still under the consideration of the Cabinet, and they think it advisable to wait yet a while before sending it off. The two principal grounds for the adjournment are the questions of Rome and Greece. As to the first of these, the Cabinet will certainly not promotion in favor of the *status quo*, because such a course would have a deplorable effect in Italy, and is not to be thought of. But, on the other hand, it is very difficult officially to assert that claim to have Rome for her capital, which Italy will not abandon, without affording an excuse for those diplomatic notes from France which the Ministers wish particularly to have nothing to do with. As to Greece, the turn which affairs may take from one day to another is so uncertain, that the Italian Government naturally wishes to gain as much time as possible before committing itself to any opinion in a crisis in which its own interests, especially in the Mediterranean are very directly affected.

While on the subject of Italy, I may state that, although the Farini Ministry is cool toward France, on account of the manifest hostility of M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS to Italian interests and aspirations, yet it carefully avoids any such marked advances toward England as might wound the susceptibility of the French nation. I mention this, because some of the London papers contain exaggerated statements about the leaning of Italy toward the English alliance.

This boat will bring you papers containing a great deal of talk about "reforms in Rome." I cannot write the phrase without laughing. The Empress' journal, *La France*, gives out that these reforms are very serious and important, and will be mentioned by the Emperor in his forthcoming speech at the opening of the session, in Jan. 12. That I dare say they will be. Such as they are, they were conceived for that purpose, and no other. But you may be very sure that they amount to nothing. Reform in Rome is a worn-out theatrical trick, a stale stage tumble, to cheat simpletons. The famous reforms of Gaeta were made under the pressure of French diplomacy, and, as all the world knows, were never carried out. Now there is nothing more promised than some juggle about an elective Financial Council. But the Council, if ever it meets, will have only a consultative, not an operative voice; and, inasmuch as the Pope chooses the electors, the whole thing is a farce not worth speaking of.

I hear that the influence of the Empress is more and more dominant every day in the Emperor's councils. M. DE PERSIGNY, whose appointment was a trap for the Liberal party, is now a mere nullity. He showed a total want of sense of personal dignity and true patriotism, when he withdrew the resignation which he tendered on the reactionary appointment of M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS being made.

The interesting domestic question of the hour is who is to be the new Archbishop of Paris? Some people about the Court think the Empress will be strong enough to get a thoroughgoing Ultramontanist named. But my own impression is that the Emperor is too cunning to go so roundly to work. Some trimmer, with no real principles, who will do as he is ordered from time to time, and provoke as little criticism as possible, is the man wanted for the place.

There is important news from Copenhagen. The Danish Government which, as you are aware, indignantly rejected Lord RUSSELL's proposal for a settlement of the long-standing differences with the Duchies, as being too favorable to the German party, has been startled by a diplomatic note from Russia, which in stronger language than Lord RUSSELL used, urges the acceptance of his scheme as the only thing practicable. This decided intervention on the part of the head of the house of Holstein, is a surprise to Europe as well as to Denmark, for hitherto Lord RUSSELL's dispatch had been considered a failure, and it was censured even in England as an ill-advised and meddlesome act. Now, however, the better opinion is that Denmark will not find sufficient support in Europe to resist the pressure put upon her. In other words, France, whose sympathies are with Denmark, will not make a *casus belli* of the Schleswig-Holstein question with the other four great Powers. The probability therefore is that Denmark must yield, but in that case a change of Ministers is inevitable, and a new Ministry will have an up-hill task, because the leading feature of its policy will be unpopular in the country.

The diplomatic relations between Austria and Prussia, are at this moment so bad, that some politicians seriously think a rupture of the Federal Union of Germany not improbable. To this extreme measure, M. DE BISMARK SCHŒNHAUSEN, the Prime Minister of the rash and narrow-minded King, is said to look, as the means of preparing the domination of Prussia in a new and less extensive union. Unfortunately for their schemes, Germany is now, and with but too much cause, ill-disposed toward Prussia. The ideal of the Germanic nation, which tends indeed toward unity, but unity with liberty and radical reforms, can scarcely be made to harmonize with the resuscitation of divine right and feudalism, which is the prominent topic in King WILLIAM'S garrulous speeches. Although the last files of German newspapers are full of speculations on this matter, I refuse to believe that M. DE BISMARK can think the time propitious for the realization of his recent prophecy—"an united Germany made one by fire and sword."

I believe I have observed before on the inaptitude of the French nation to do anything great by voluntary public subscription. At all events there is a striking instance of this incaptitude now. For the last month the Press has teemed with eloquent articles in support of a national subscription for the distressed cotton manufacturers in Rouen and other northern towns. Most touching suggestions have been made, many beautiful sentiments uttered, with the view of stimulating public charity. The Emperor subscribed 10,000 francs, and every Court minion, and almost every functionary, has been morally compelled to give something. Well, the result of all these extraordinary efforts is that the amount subscribed by all France—I take the figures from the *Temps* of this evening—is 200,410 francs and 70 centimes. All France, in a month, furnishes less money for its hundreds of thousands distressed fellow-citizens than the City of New-York alone subscribed in two hours, not for its own people, but for the workmen of Lancashire! France may well be ashamed of the comparison. I would be sorry, however, to say that this miserable result is to be attributed to heartlessness on the part of the French people. They are far from being insensible to the claims of charity in cases which force themselves upon their immediate and personal attention. Immense sums may be collected from them, as the Pope knows, to his great benefit, by incessant solicitation for a few sous at a time. Everybody who goes to mass drops something into the priest's bag, and does not know, or indeed care what becomes of his offering. But the French, as a people, are not self-reliant, and are devoid of public spirit. They look to that abstract thing called "Government" to conduct public affairs, and moneyed people have no notion of deranging their private budgets by voluntary contributions of any thing beyond small change.

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

**Earthquake in Salvador and Guatemala—The Dispute Between these two Countries.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Jan. 9, 1863.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Salvador*, Capt. RAYNER, from Central American ports arrived at Panama on the 6th inst. Her dates from Guatemala and Salvador are to the 25th and 27th of December; from Nicaragua to the 30th same month, and from Costa Rica to Jan. 2.

The *Salvador* brought 671 serrones indigo, 250 serrones cochineal, 256 sacks coffee, with cacao, hides, deer skins, &c.

The only items of particular interest are the earthquakes in Salvador and Guatemala, and the death of President CHRISTIANCEY, of Honduras. Vice-President CASTELLANOS, who has been acting President since the assassination of the President, in February last, died at Comayagua, the Capital, on the 11th ult. Señor FRANCISCO MONZE fills his place temporarily.

The dispute between Guatemala and Salvador is carried on with great acrimony on both sides, and bids fair to embroil the two States in war. In a pamphlet, published on the 10th of last month, President BARRIOS, of Salvador, over his own signature, says, in conclusion, after recounting all the inimical acts of Guatemala: "Another war will not be like former ones. Either Guatemala or Salvador will disappear!"

At about 8 o'clock on the night of the 10th of December, severe shocks of earthquake were felt throughout a great part of Guatemala. The towns of Esquintla and Amatellan were nearly destroyed. The old as well as the new capital also suffered severely.

At the same hour severe shocks were felt in many parts of Salvador. The shock lasted nearly two minutes. Many church edifices and other buildings suffered. In Santa Tecla, Izalco, Sonsonnate and other places, especially in Ahuachapan and Metapan, there was much damage to temples and houses, but no lives were lost.

From Nicaragua we learn that the transit line is now in readiness or nearly ready for the transportation of California passengers. A schooner with wagons and harness has arrived out at Greytown from New-York. Political matters are not yet easy, and the fate of the country depends much upon the course events may take between Guatemala and Salvador.

In Costa Rica the Presidential election interests a few of the principal inhabitants only. Dr. JUAN JIMENEZ is set down as the most likely to be elected.

The new crop of coffee was held so high (15 cents,) that but few buyers would venture to invest.

## SAN SALVADOR.

**Visit of an Earthquake—Its Effect—Sugar Culture, &c.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

SAN SALVADOR, CENTRAL AMERICA, Monday, Dec. 22, 1862.

The State of Salvador was visited, on the evening of the 16th of December, by the most severe shock of earthquake it has experienced since that which occurred in 1854, and leveled its Capital city to the earth. The writer, on the day of its appearance, was in San Salvador, in company with a party of gentlemen, when he called the attention of those present to a decided but slight shock, which all experienced, but which excited nothing further than a passing remark. In the evening he returned to Saint Tecla, about twelve miles distant, where he had scarcely risen from the dinner-table before the house he was in began to tremble. To those present, it excited no alarm, until its walls began to vibrate to and fro with a rapid motion that threatened entire demolition to the edifice. This was the signal for escape, and all fled incontinently to the open court, amid the dust and din of the crumbling walls. This was one of the few buildings whose walls were entirely demolished. The roof and beams were left standing, and no damage to life or limb occurred beyond the shock of the nervous system, which none were too stout to be indifferent to.

In Saint Tecla, but few houses failed to exhibit some evidences to the passage of the unwelcome visitor, but no lives were lost, and but a comparatively small amount of absolute damage was done to each. The greater part of the population considered it the part of prudence to remain in their open courts for great part of the night. Fears of this kind, however, are evanescent, and to-day but little is thought of the affair.

In San Salvador the shock was nearly as great, but with the exception of the demolition of three or four houses, the damage was slight. It is thought, though with what reason I am unable to say, that the prevalence of high winds which now blow from the North, is in some way or other connected with these earthquake phenomena.

The valley affected by this shock is one of the most beautiful as well as one of the most productive I have ever seen; and under the auspices of a liberal and enlightened Government, which has extended every facility possible to agricultural pursuits, is cultivated in the most careful manner. Its chief product is coffee, of which there are between one and two million of trees; but it is at the same time admirably adapted to the culture of sugar, of which there are considerable estates. Before visiting this region I was of the opinion that it required the high temperature of Cuba or Louisiana to bring the cane to perfection; but I have here seen it flourishing with a vigor fully equal to either of these countries, under a temperature never exceeding 82° Farenheit. The seasons are divided into dry and wet. The latter is the one in which the cane attains its perfection; and the former the one in which its juice is expressed. So arid is this season that the watery particles that [illegible] so much labor and expensive evaporations in every sugar-producing country, are largely absorbed in the dry atmosphere of this climate. Taking, as I do, that a very big profit of [illegible] can be produced at 4½ cents per pound.

The States of California and Oregon, from now, draw a considerable portion of their supply of sugar from this State, and in the future this source of supply of coffee and sugar, as well as rice, cannot well be over-estimated in calculating the elements of value in the development of the Pacific possessions of the United States.

Nor is it at all impossible that in these articles the State may in turn, quite as rapidly as in other pursuits, become largely the supplier of the United States, and a purchasing purchaser of those manufactured goods which are the product of the Northern mechanics, but are now supplied by different European States.

Unfortunately, however, the political horizon is anything but clear. The rapid accumulation of means dependant on a reasonably well arranged system of labor, has excited the envy of some of her sister States, while the tendency of the Government to the free and liberal institutions which its present ruler, Don GERRARD, is fully patriotic, has created alarm in others, who still cling with great tenacity to ancient forms and a strict rule in the affairs of State.

This is the real, although not the avowed course that now induces Guatemala to press demands upon Salvador which cannot be acceded to, without a loss of national honor. Official relations between the two States are suspended, and were it not that Salvador is in a better state of defence than Guatemala, war would be inevitable. As it is, this event may yet happen, but when or how it is not possible to determine, as the whole burden of such an event rests with CARRERA, and the monarchical party which exercises so great an influence over him. It is clearly the policy of the more liberal Governments of the United States, and of the commercial nations of Europe, to see that peace is preserved wherever practical, and in the present instance, Guatemala cannot allow, without good and sufficient reason, either to disturb the harmony of the other. The great tribunal of public opinion, which has operated so largely in influencing the affairs of state in Europe in later years, cannot be without its influence in the affairs of Central America, whose importance, in a commercial point of view, is daily becoming more obvious.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

**News from Peru, Chili, and the Argentine Confederation.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Jan. 9, 1863.

The British steamship *Callao*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama on the 9th inst. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile to Dec. 18, and from Callao and Lima to Dec. 23. The *Callao* brought about $600,000 for Europe, 1,250 bales cotton, (100 pounds to the bale,) 792 bales wool, 117 serrones bark, and 37 packages merchandise for Liverpool and Southampton; 61 serrones bark, and 20 bales goat-skins for New-York; five serrones Paraungas tea for San Francisco; bricks, &c., for Panama.

The news is not important. There is nothing late from Ecuador. On the middle December, President MONENE returned to Guayaquil. He had a bad fall in crossing the Andes.

### PERU.

The Government of Peru has paid the claim of the British Government for damage to the bark *Julia*, by an accidental shot from a Peruvian war ship, which revolted in January, 1860, and which was endeavoring to hit a ship of the Peruvian squadron.

The impeachment of CASTILLA's late Ministers, Don M. RICHARDS and Gen. NICOLAS FREYRE, for violation of the Constitution, has been dropped.

Ex-President VIVANCO has returned to Lima from his exile.

The death of a distinguished prelate, the Bishop of Chachapoyas, Don Fermin Ruiz, is announced.

The shipments of guano for November amounted to 49,020 tons, all to Europe, in 46 vessels, 15 of which were American.

Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 41 to 42 pence per dollar.

There is nothing new from Bolivia.

### CHILI.

Congress has adjourned. Señor ARISTARIA, Secretary of the Treasury, has given place to Señor DOMINGO SANTAMARIA, a Liberal, which gives much satisfaction. The Government is authorized to issue two years' bonds for $1,000,000. Congress has also sanctioned the project extending the Southern Railroad from San Fernando to Chillan, and thence to Concepcion and Talcahuano.

A submarine telegraph, between Chili and Europe, is proposed. It is favored by the London Engineering Society—the wire to start from Spain, pass through Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay and the Argentine Republic, as far as Mendoza. The undertakers say they have already closed their contracts with those Governments, and promise to bring the line to Chili if the Government will pay a subsidy of $10,000 (per year?)

The Chilian troops, which have entered the territory of Araunco, are likely to meet with a good deal of trouble before they subdue the Indians.

The dispute with Bolivia about the guano deposits in Mejillones is likely to be amicably settled. The force lately sent there by Chili in the war steamer *Maipo* had been amicably received.

In Santiago the Americans were raising money for the succor of wounded Union soldiers in the United States.

Two American whalers had arrived at Talcahuano, the masters of which report bad luck, and predict bad luck generally to whaling craft. From March to November no oil worth naming had been barreled by these two ships.

The papers are still crying aloud for theatrical or opera companies to come to Chili.

The business in silver and copper mining is improving. Business is very dull in Valparaiso, there being no purchasers from the interior. The next month, however, it was expected that merchants from the north and south of the Republic and from the Argentine Republic, would flock to Valparaiso, as usual, to make purchases. The wheat harvest will be good, and the business in cattle, hides and wool is expected to be an improvement on last year. Money is plenty, but the best kind of security is demanded. During the fortnight, among other arrivals, were the Chilian brig *Triton*, from California, with 60,000 feet red pine; two ships from France, with general cargo, and four from England, with coal, brick, and assorted cargo. Rice—There was no Carolina in first hands, and India and Peru is scarce. California red pine lumber sold for $27 50 per 1,000 feet, on board. Flour was dull; prices $3 65 to $4 25, six months. The barley yield will be small; price, at present, $2 06 per fanega, cash. Copper bars $17 12, cash. Cotton and woolen goods have not changed in price during the fortnight. Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 44¾ to 45 pence per dollar; on France, 5f. 70c. to 4f. 75c. Freights—To England and Hamburg, £3 17s. 6d.; to the United States, $12 per English ton.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The country is quiet in all its parts. The President has formed his Cabinet, consisting of Don JUSTO ARANA, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Don FRANCIS SANCHEZ, Minister de Gobierno; Don MARIANO GONZALEZ, Treasury; Col. VENANCIO LOPEZ, War and Navy.

A strange phenomenon had happened in one of the Argentine Provinces. The *Comercio del Parana* describes it as follows:

"On the 12th inst., about 7 o'clock in the morning, it got so very dark, that in a great many houses in this city, lights were necessary; it soon began very slowly to clear up, but the day remained cloudy till about 2 o'clock P. M., with strong gusts of wind.

"The same night it rained black water! Some tubs that remained out of doors were found next morning filled with a muddy and very dirty water. Notwithstanding the positiveness with which this fact was stated to us, we hesitated to print it, judging it as a meteorolic phenomenon, and supposing it arose from the condition of the tubs. But we are now convinced of the contrary, the fact being spoken of all over the town.

A letter we have at hand, from a reliable person, reads as follows:

"Since the 7th it has been raining, at intervals of half an hour, and it has been noticed that the water is not tasteless.

"On the 12th a strange phenomenon happened, which surprised everybody. Tubs and barrels were filled with black water, from the rain that fell during the night. There are persons who assert that it rained till 8 o'clock. My informant, and many others, assert that it was black water. The day remained cloudy till 2 o'clock P. M., and then the sun came out.

"In view of the above statements, not a doubt can remain that on the 12th September a rain of black water fell.

"Let sages explain us the wherefore of nature we these p."

At about 8 o'clock in the morning a total eclipse, that made it necessary to light the street lamps, occurred in Valparaiso.

## THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

**Testimony of Col. Tilson, Capt. Chandler and Col. Scriver—Interesting Letter from Gen. McClellan—Operations of Aug. 28.**

From Our Own Reporter

FORTY-SIXTH DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Jan. 17, 1863.

After the reading of the journal of the previous day, Gen. McDowell stated that he himself had procured from the War Department the minutes of the Council of Corps Commanders held in this City last Spring, referred to by him in the proceedings of yesterday, which minutes he produced to the Court.

By request of Gen. McDowell, Gen. Heintzelman was sent for to verify these minutes.

*Lieut.-Col. Tilson recalled by Gen. McDowell*—I was with Gen. King's Division on, or near the Warrenton Turnpike at the time it became engaged with the enemy, on the evening of the 28th of August last. The enemy at that time were upon the road leading, as I understand, from Sudley Springs to Haymarket, approaching on this road from the direction of Sudley Springs. The head of their column was nearly opposite that point on the turnpike at which Gen. Reynolds' Division had been shelled in the morning. The road that the enemy were on approaching the turnpike slightly at this point, and is about a mile and a half from Warrenton Turnpike. The artillery and artillery ammunition in King's Division, after the engagement, were in their usual condition, except that one of Capt. Monroe's caissons had been blown up by his own order, in consequence of its clock having been broken, rendering it impracticable to move it. I think that but few horses were killed, and but a small part of the ammunition expended. I was out on a reconnoitering with Gen. McDowell on the 26th of August. I learned while on this reconnoissance, from Gen. Heintzelman, and also I think from Col. Allen, of the Maine Cavalry, where the enemy previously held their position. It was on the Centreville side of Bull Run, to the north of the Warrenton Pike; I should say in the vicinity of five or six miles, but in this I may be incorrect. I cannot state accurately the hour that King's Division commenced to withdraw from in front of the enemy; but think it was about 11 or 12 o'clock.

*Questions by the Court*—The division retired by the road leading to Manassas Junction, and I think it was the same or nearly the same route on which the division had marched to the pike on the preceding day, when turned back from the direction of Manassas. We had proceeded about a mile toward Manassas when turned back on the 28th. I think I remained with the artillery until after it had retired, on the night of the engagement, and came away with Gen. King. I know of no difficulty encountered on account of the condition of the roads on the night of the engagement. The roads were good, and we came through the fields mostly. The night was quite dark, and my impression was that it was cloudy.

*Questions by Gen. McDowell*—I think that King's Division left the road over the turnpike before reaching toward Manassas. I think that the road we then took led by Bethlehem Church. The road that we took would not be the direct route, I suppose, from the battle-field to Manassas Junction.

*Questions by the Court*—We started to go to Manassas Junction, but whether by the most direct route I do not know certainly. The route we took is the only one of which I have any personal knowledge.

*Capt. Chandler called by Gen. McDowell*—I was at Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburgh, last Spring and a part of last Summer. A field of forty to sixty acres of wheat, near the Lacey House—to the east of the Lacey House—which had been protected by Gen. McDowell while our troops were there, was harvested by the Post Quartermaster, taken to Fredericksburgh and ground, on account of the United States Government, and the flour distributed to our troops.

During the proceedings to-day the Court called up the following paper, which had been in the possession of the Court several days, but had not yet been read:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ON BOARD THE COMMODORE, April 11, 1862.

*Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, Commanding Fifth Corps:*

GENERAL: The change in affairs in the Valley of the Shenandoah has rendered necessary a corresponding departure, temporarily at least, from the plan we some days since agreed upon. In my arrangements I assume that you have with you a force amply sufficient to drive Jackson before you, provided he is not reinforced largely. I also assume that you may find it impossible to detach anything toward Manassas for some days, probably not until the operations of the main army have drawn all the rebel force toward Richmond.

You are aware that Gen. Sumner has for some days been at Manassas Junction with two divisions of infantry, six batteries and two regiments of cavalry, and that a reconnoissance to the Rappahannock found the enemy in force at the railway bridge at Rappahannock Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Since that time our cavalry have found nothing on this side of the Rappahannock in that direction, and it seems clear that we have no reason to fear any return of the rebels in that quarter; their movements near Fredericksburgh also indicate a final abandonment of that neighborhood. I doubt whether Jackson will now reinforce Jackson with a view to offensive operations. The time is probably passed, when he could have gained anything by doing so. I have ordered one of Sumner's divisions, (that of Richardson, late Sumner's,) to Alexandria for embarkation; Blenker's has been detached from the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report to Gen. Fremont.

Abercrombie is probably at Warrenton Junction, to-day; Geary is at White Plains.

Two regiments of cavalry have been ordered out; and are now on the way to relieve the two regiments of Sumner.

Four thousand infantry, and one battery, leave Washington at once for Manassas. Some 2,000 more will move in one or two days, and soon after some 3,000 additional.

I will order Blenker to march on Strasburgh, and to report to you for temporary duty, so that should you find a large force in your front, you can avail yourself of his aid. As soon as possible, please direct him on Winchester, thence to report to the Adjutant-General of the army for orders—but keep him until you are sure what you have in front.

In regard to your own movements, the most important thing at present is to throw Jackson well back and then to assume such a position as to enable you to prevent his return. As soon as the railway communications are reestablished it will be probably important and advisable to move on Staunton, but this would require secure communications, and a force of from 15,000 to 20,000 for active operations. It should also be nearly coincident with my own move on Richmond, at all events, not so long before it as to enable the rebels to concentrate on you and their return on me. I fear that you cannot be ready in time, although it may come in very well, with a force less than that I have mentioned, after the main battle near Richmond. When Gen. Sumner leaves Warrenton Junction, Gen. Abercrombie will be placed in immediate command of Manassas and Warrenton Junction, under your general orders. Please inform me frequently, by telegraph, and otherwise, as to the state of things in your front.

I am very truly yours,

(Signed,) GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

P. S.—From what I have just learned, it would seem that the two regiments of cavalry intended for Warrenton Junction have gone to Harper's Ferry. Of the four additional regiments placed under your orders, two should as promptly as possible move by the shortest route on Warrenton Junction.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

(A true copy.)

E. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General U. S. A.

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Jan. 19, 1863.

*Lieut.-Col. Tilson, recalled by Gen. McDowell*—I was with Gen. McDowell on the 26th of August last, on the occasion of his march with King's and Ricketts' Divisions, from near Bethlehem Church, up the Sudley Springs Road to the battle field. I was, on that occasion, the bearer of orders to the division officers of Gen. King's Division, to the effect that his Division should form on the left of Gen. Reynolds' Division. I saw measures taken by Gen. McDowell for the execution of those orders.

*Questions by the Court*—The measures taken by Gen. McDowell for the execution of those orders were: Going to the head of King's Division; directing the Chief of Artillery to send forward his batteries and get them in position as soon as possible; sending orders to the Division Officers to bring up their troops and get them ready for action; going to the front himself and directing the movements of his corps. I should think that it was about 4 or 5 o'clock when these measures were commenced, but that they were continued until after dark. In the free part of the day, on the 26th, prior to 4 o'clock, about noon, I think—it may have been earlier—Gen. McDowell and Staff left Manassas Junction and went forward to where Gen. King's Division halted in the morning, where he gave the necessary directions as to the order in which the troops should march. He went forward with the troops, and pushed forward the measures for the formation of King's Division, as before [illegible]. Gen. McDowell did in the morning [illegible] the time of his coming up to King's Division I cannot know. Why he did not [illegible] I do not know. Why he did so [illegible] I do not know where Gen. Reynolds [illegible] I do not know why not with him. The reason Gen. McDowell was by the Sudley Springs road rather than by the way King's and Reynolds' Divisions had passed was that he might get his troops more readily into [illegible], Gen. Porter being in his front.

Q.—How did it happen that Gen. Porter got in Gen. McDowell's front?

A.—I have no knowledge whatever.

Q.—Were the movements of Gen. McDowell on that day made with the rapidity and celerity which the exigencies of the case would seem to demand? [illegible] energetic in making every effort to get the troops forward. Whether his orders were acted upon as promptly and actively as they should have been by all Division Commanders, I am unable to say, not having been in a position where I could see all of the movements. The movements of the troops from near Manassas until they reached the vicinity of the battle-field was the ordinary rate of march. I should say the distance was about five or six miles. During the night of the 26th, I think the movement of King's Division commenced between 11 and 12 o'clock, and halted after marches next morning—it may have been as late as 8 o'clock—that is, the portion of the column we were with, the middle of the column.

*Col. Scriver, Chief of Gen. McDowell's Staff, recalled by Gen. McDowell.*—On the 26th of August, Gen. McDowell was active in getting his troops on his way to Gainesville, under orders of Gen. Pope. I think they moved about 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. After his troops were got upon the march, Gen. McDowell went forward personally to the head of Gen. Porter's column. When he left Gen. Porter, he went so rapidly back to the head of his own column that I was unable and unwilling to follow him, as I was unacquainted with the route he took. On arriving at the head of our column by the ordinary road, I found Gen. McDowell there, [illegible] he had hurried by a near cut across the bend. I think I saw the troops moving on the Sudley Springs Road when I arrived at the head of our column.

*Questions by the Court*—It was some time in the afternoon that Gen. McDowell turned his column upon the Sudley Springs Road. I cannot tell exactly the hour, having made no note of it. His column had moved, by his order, during the preceding portion of the day, I should think about four or five miles—probably more than that. The distance from Manassas to where we halted was about three miles. I cannot tell what time it was that Gen. McDowell parted with Gen. Pope. It was very early in the morning of the 26th that Gen. McDowell reached the division of Gen. Reynolds, after threatening near the troops of Gen. Sigel. I cannot state the precise time, nor the distance from the place of division. It was at Reynolds' Headquarters, I think, that Gen. McDowell learned of Gen. King's retreat. I cannot state the precise hour—he may have learned it before this. He remained with Reynolds' Division; I cannot state how long; we took breakfast there. On arriving at Reynolds' Division, Gen. McDowell did not, to my knowledge, direct any Division Corps to halt Kings Division, or to interpose King's Division, and halt it. I do not know how McDowell's Corps came to follow Porter's Corps on the morning of the 26th, unless it was so ordered.

*Questions by Gen. McDowell.*—I cannot say certainly, but I think that Gen. McDowell, when he took breakfast with Gen. King's Division on the morning of the 26th, had not taken a meal since the 25th. The country between the Warrenton Pike and Bull Run, the Sudley Springs Road and Manassas Railroad, consisted of many old heated camps at Winchester, country of the enemy, and cross roads running from one to another.

The Court adjourned.

## FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

**Exchange of Prisoners—The Steamer Express at City Point—Another Visit to be Made Forthwith.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 17, 1863.

The steamboat Express, Capt. PHILIP R. CLARKE, went up this afternoon to City Point, under flag of truce, for the purpose of bringing down exchanged prisoners. She will return, probably, on Tuesday morning. Capt. JOHN E. MULFORD, Third New-York, goes in the boat as truce officer. Col. LUDLOW, of Gen. DIX's staff, returned, yesterday, in the *Henry Burden* from City Point, having negotiated an exchange with Major OZEN, the rebel Commissioner.

Previous to the battle of Murfreesboro, an entire exchange had been effected of prisoners on both sides. That battle gave the Confederates 4,000 Union prisoners, while 4,000 rebels fell into the hands of ROSECRANS. Others since captured by us, in smaller fights, swell the number to about 2,500. Up to yesterday, but 1,500 prisoners from our forces had arrived in Richmond from Murfreesboro. It is yet uncertain whether the remainder will not be sent for exchange to Vicksburgh. According to DAVIS's Proclamation of 12th inst., all commissioned officers taken after that period, in States where slaves have been freed by President Lincoln, will be handed over to the Governors of those States, to be imprisoned for violation of the several State laws, and this will doubtless remain until the close of the War. Much disapproval, it is said, is expressed upon this course, by a number of DAVIS' advisers, but that functionary is inflexible. Objections are even raised to exchanging commissioned officers taken previously to the 12th inst., and it is expected that privates and non-commissioned officers, only, will be returned in the *Express*. Another visit to City Point, by Col. LUDLOW, will, therefore, be necessitated early next week. N.

## From Old Point to Suffolk—The Army There and Its Commander—Destiny of the Pleasantdale Around Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 16, 1863.

A sojourner in this region naturally takes an occasional trip to Norfolk and Suffolk, as affording both news and variety. Four hours are pleasantly spent in visiting the latter place, forty miles from the Fortress, by steamboat, up the Nansemond River, and returning by the more frequently traveled route of the railway to Norfolk. The Nansemond averages five-eighths of a mile in width for about eighteen miles from the mouth, where a shoal exhibits itself above the water. Beyond this point the river becomes very narrow and tortuous, and the shores, from being moderately high, present only a series of swamps, near a quarter of a mile in width, beyond which elevated land again exists, studded at intervals with unpainted farm-houses. The channel of the Nansemond has a depth of eight to twenty feet as far as Suffolk, thirty miles from the mouth, with exception of the passage over a bar near the shoal above mentioned, where the depth is but seven feet at medium tide. Many mud banks exist along the whole course, and navigation requires great care. Toward the mouth of the river extensive truck or vegetable farming has been done of late years by Northern settlers, for the New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, which thus procured supplies two or three weeks earlier than from their own neighborhoods. Several creeks flow into the Nansemond, but none are navigable to steamboats except the West Branch Creek, which admits boats drawing five feet of water for a distance of six miles.

At Suffolk, a bridge prevents further navigation, but there is sufficient water for light draft steamers five miles beyond, and for small sloops or schooners, nearly ten miles.

Gen. PEAR, who commands at Suffolk, is a short, lightly built man, considerably on the bright side of forty, and bears physiognomical evidences of shrewdness and ability. He is ably seconded by the leading officers of his command. I will not enumerate them, nor yet give any idea of their forces. It is sufficient that they are strong, and have an abundance of earthworks, well manned. The residents of Suffolk are, almost without exception, virulent Secessionists. Women and old men, only, are to be seen. Young men have all departed for the rebel army.

The railroad to Norfolk passes through the dismal Swamp, which, in spots where the land is somewhat elevated, presents small farms, with an exceedingly rich soil. To the unacclimated, fever and ague is apt to present itself in the Summer and Fall, and mosquitoes are abundant. Much of this land, for the entire distance between Suffolk and Norfolk, will be occupied after the war by Northern men. The late owners joined the rebel army, and have, in great part, died from wounds or disease. This applies not only to Dismal Swamp lands, but to all farms neighboring Norfolk. Widows, after the loss of both husband and negroes, will not attempt to work them, and heavy sales will be made. A considerable addition to the population of Norfolk has taken place since last Summer, when the city was deplorably depopulated. To the Southern ladies then promenading the principal streets, we may now add many wives and families of resident Northern officials and storekeepers. These, with a large proportion of our other sex, give it a populous aspect. Many among them closed, are now reopened by Northerners, and in a few days all traces of disloyal business men will have vanished. Gen. VIELE has issued an order, that all persons carrying on business in the city shall take the oath of allegiance or cease operations. In this latter case, their stores will be immediately occupied by Northern men. Attempts will be made by some to substitute nominal owners, but the deceit will be detected. The orders of Gen. VIELE, the Military Governor, occupy a column of the Norfolk Union. Among them is particularly satisfactory one which states that all houses in Norfolk and Portsmouth, the residents of which shall actively oppose the Government, the officers, or to loyal citizens on account of their loyalty, fearlessly disposed, shall be at once taken possession of by the Provost-Marshal and turned over to the Quartermaster to be used as quarters, or for other Government purposes.

Much dissatisfaction exists among the troops of this department at not receiving their pay. N.

## THE CAPTURE OF HOLLY SPRINGS.

**The Facts of the Disgraceful Business—Who is Responsible.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Saturday, Dec. 27, 1862.

As the stranger enters Holly Springs—a town so carefully spared in all respects by our troops when they first passed through it—he sees cars and one locomotive [illegible], with the large brick factory just handsomely fitted up as a hospital for our sick, in ashes; and approaching the square, windows shattered in houses and churches, and all the buildings on the east and most on the north side destroyed; the old Court-house in the centre, heard through windows and walls by shot and shell, the old clock in the tower still sublimely ticking as, doing too great a work to come down to the confusion; and streets filled with sour-faced soldiers, dressed in a mixture of rebel and National uniforms.

Paraded! Too jumbled up, but we aren't to blame. We didn't know anything about it till the town swarmed with rebels. Our officers neither didn't anticipate it. They rushed into our camp before we were up. I just heard twelve strange strokes of a bell in town, and the road was black with their cavalry. So one after another tells the tale. All the various Railroad, Quartermaster and Commissary officers, indeed all the Colonels second in command, went to sleep in utter ignorance of any approach of the enemy, and waked up prisoners; consequently many thought it a complete surprise. Some say it began to look out that a dispatch reached here the night before, warning the Commander of his danger, and urging him to defend the place at all hazards. But Col. MUSSEY says his force was inadequate, (how does he know?—he did not want them, much less allow them to fight the foe,) and that he was instructed not to send his cavalry out till daylight. But I will not lead you through all the reports, contradictory or otherwise, which I have encountered in reaching the facts.

On Thursday, the 18th, Col. MUSSEY sent information to Oxford that Gen. SULLIVAN had ordered a portion of his force to Jackson, and was answered, "Send none; you have none to spare from their present duties." Troops were sent (FULLER's Brigade) from Oxford to Jackson. Soon Col. MUSSEY telegraphed that all the Groups at La Grange and Grand Junction had gone to Jackson, and inquired if he should send some companies to those points, stating that he had cars to forward them. He was ordered to send two companies—not to defend the town, but "our stores!"

Col. DIZNEY, moving with a small cavalry force to destroy the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, below Lapello, saw and skirmished with a rebel cavalry force, moving north, and sent several messengers with the information, who never arrived.

The fact, however, reached Gen. GRANT, and supposing they were attempting to cut off DIZNEY, he ordered out two brigades for his protection.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 19th, Col. DIZNEY returned in person to headquarters, and before dark Col. MUSSEY was telegraphed that a large rebel cavalry force would probably encamp that night at Rocky Ford, and to look out and hold himself in readiness for an attack.

Reviewing the facts, Gen. GRANT again telegraphed commanders at various posts above the river, Holly Springs, Waterford, Grand Junction, and even Bolivar, that a large force of rebel cavalry was moving north, probably to cut our communications, and to hold themselves in readiness for an attack, and defend the railroad and our stores at all hazards.

Col. MUSSEY then inquired where Rocky Ford is, and whether he should send out his cavalry.

He was again ordered "to hold the railroad and stores at all hazards, but not to send out his cavalry so far, so late, when the enemy might any moment surprise them," until morning.

A train of cars,

# LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

## The Dead of the Sullivan-Street Church.

CONTINUED EXCITEMENT AMONG THE SURVIVING FRIENDS—AN INJUNCTION THREATENED.

The disclosures made in the TIMES of Monday, and republished in the other City papers yesterday, with regard to the desecration of the dead in the Sullivan-street Church vaults, have created a good deal of feeling among the friends of persons buried there, and yesterday large numbers of them gathered around the church, eager to ascertain the disposition that had been made of their friends' remains. Although the removal of the bodies is to be made hereafter under the direct superintendence of an employe of the City Inspector's Office, all will doubtless be properly done; yet there seems to be a strong feeling among many of the friends of those buried there against the action of the Trustees in disturbing the bodies at all. Having paid for the privilege of depositing them there, they claim that the Trustees have no right to remove the remains without their consent.

One gentleman stated that the remains of his mother, together with those of a brother and several children, were buried in the vault, and he was very emphatic in his denunciation of the Trustees of the church for the action which they have taken in the removal of bodies from the place.

One lady, accompanied by a number of ladies visited the place and desired to enter the vaults for the purpose of discovering the remains of her child and taking charge of them. She was informed that it was very dark within the vaults and that it would be almost impossible to find the coffin in which the body had been buried.

It was the unanimous opinion of all present, after an inspection of the vaults, that the removal of between 3,000 and 4,000 bodies lying in the subterranean chambers was entirely unnecessary, and an utterly unjustifiable desecration of the dead, against which the entire community should raise its voice, and condemn in the strongest terms. "It is perfectly revolting to my feelings," said a gentleman who had called to look after the body of a relative, "to know that his bones have been packed in a box with a number of skeletons. If they (the trustees) had only notified me, I would have attended to the matter, and seen that the remains were removed. But as it is, they gave me no notice, and they seem to care nothing at all about the feelings of those who have friends buried here." Others answered in the same strain, and one gentleman stated that he would wait upon a lawyer immediately, and have an injunction served upon the trustees, restraining them from disturbing the coffins any further.

It will be impossible for the friends of those whose remains have already been emptied indiscriminately into the large boxes to preserve their identity, but in future the utmost care will be taken by Mr. TRAVERS, of the City Inspector's Department, to protect the rights and feelings of all persons interested, and to afford them every possible facility for the preservation and identification of the bodies. It is highly probable, however, that a stop will be put to the entire proceeding by the action of the Courts. There would seem to be no real necessity for removing the bodies at all, even if the right were undisputed; and if the trustees of the Church are not able to sell the property to the colored congregation now occupying it, without catering to their superstitious whims, they had better seek a customer somewhere else.

## ANOTHER CASE OF ABORTION.

A Williamsburgh Physician Suspected—The Wife of a Soldier of the Seventh Regiment, New-York Volunteers, the Victim—Post-Mortem Examination Made by the Deputy Coroner.

Yesterday afternoon, another of those cases which of late have become so frequent in this City, was brought to the notice of Coroner COLLIN. The victim in this case is a Mrs. ROSA ARNER(?), the wife of a soldier who, for more than twelve months past, has been absent from his home and family, engaged in the service of his country, as a member of the Seventh Regiment, New-York Volunteers, better known, perhaps, as the "Steuben Guard."

At a late hour on Monday evening Mrs. A— died at her residence, No. 184 Stanton-street, in great agony. A short time previous to her death, she called a brother-in-law to her bedside, and told him she had a communication of much importance to make; that she believed she was a dying woman, and whatever statements she made were uttered in view of speedy death. She then stated to her relative that a few weeks since she found herself *enceinte*, and wishing to avoid the shame and disgrace of an exposure, a respectable physician of Williamsburgh was consulted, and an abortion, by means of instruments, was produced by the aforesaid physician. This occurred something more than two weeks ago. At about the time the treatment by the Williamsburgh doctor commenced, the victim was removed from her then place of residence to the house where she died, No. 184 Stanton-street. During the last week of her life, such were the unfavorable symptoms, and so great was the agony she was compelled to endure, that much against the will and wish of her attendant physician, of Williamsburgh, the deceased and her friends determined to have other medical aid, and therefore Dr. NAGLEY was called in. He soon became satisfied that the patient had been in the hands of a professional abortionist. Several persons in the house where she died were also very strong in their belief as to the same state of facts, but it appears that none of them were sufficiently certain upon the subject to warrant them in making known their suspicions.

When the information of Mrs. A.'s death was conveyed to Coroner COLLIN, together with some of the facts and circumstances which had transpired during her last hours, that official at once began an investigation of the case. His Deputy, Dr. ROBINSON, in company with Drs. NAGLEY, BEROCLA and BELDEN, went to the place and made a *post-mortem* examination of the remains. The unanimous opinion of these physicians is, that the deceased died by reason of injuries inflicted upon her by instruments used in procuring an abortion, and that the operation must have been performed from a week to ten days prior to her death.

Owing to the difficulty in securing the attendance of witnesses, the Coroner deemed it advisable to postpone the taking of the testimony in the case until 10 o'clock this morning, at which time it will be proceeded with at the Eleventh Precinct Station-house.

A warrant has been issued for the apprehension of the physician who is charged with this grave offence against the laws of the State and the morals of society, but up to a late hour last evening no information of his arrest was received. His name is withheld from the public at this time for fear that the ends of justice might be defeated if it were divulged.

The deceased is represented as having been a fine-looking woman, about 28 years of age, born in England. She has left no children to mourn her untimely end.

Great excitement has been produced among the friends of the deceased, and in the neighborhood where the transaction occurred. Coroner COLLIN, and his Deputy, Dr. ROBINSON, are deserving of much credit for the energetic manner in which they are pursuing the investigation. They are determined that nothing on their part shall be left undone to stop the increase of the crime involved in this case. It is stated that no less than ten cases of this nature,—some of them of a very aggravated character—have been brought to light in this vicinity within the last three months.

## The Ball Up.

SKATING AT CENTRAL PARK AND PONDS IN THE VICINITY.

There was a steady, hard frost all through Monday night, and yesterday morning the ice on the lower pond in the Central Park was pronounced thick and solid enough to bear any number of skaters that might please to crowd upon it. So, at quite an early hour the "ball" was run up, and all the cars that ran from the Park to the lower part of the City bore the usual announcements of the fact.

The Winter has hitherto been—with the exception of an occasional two or three-day cold snap—so extremely mild that there have really been no opportunities for serious attempts at skating. The boys have managed to get some amusement on the promiscuous patches of water with which the thinly settled regions of town abound, but the skating season, properly so called, had not fairly commenced until yesterday, and then it was scarcely inaugurated with sufficient enthusiasm to justify any allusion to it as a carnival. The atmosphere was not dry and bracing; there was nothing clear and crisp in the aspect of things; it was dull and cloudy, with a shrewd touch of east in the wind and apparent premonitions of approaching snow. Men who look upon skating as a business rather than a day. They know the ice will be in better condition than when the sun comes out to melt its surface, and the absence of the miscellaneous public affords them more room for the performance of intricate evolutions. Skaters of this class mustered in strong force, and had as fine a morning's practice as they could desire. They [illegible] every particular smooth [illegible] with no end of elaborate devices; they performed miracles on "outside edges," and otherwise disported themselves to their hearts' content, from breakfast-time till noon. To a considerable extent, they succeeded in rubbing off a good deal of the rust that ten months' inactivity had left upon their "runners" and their locomotive muscles.

Juveniles, whose parents fear to trust them on any frost-bound waters but of the Central Park, were also out in large numbers. It is known that their safety from thin places and air holes is there insured, and that no worse hurt can befall them than the bruises that arise from casual tumbles.

But the ladies cannot be tempted out unless there is a bright sun overhead, and that indefinable exhilarative influence in the air which inspire them with a love of exercise and adventure. Brilliant balmorals and bewildering gaiter boots were scarce, and the scene consequently lacked that bright variety and joyous grace which only the presence of women can produce. Still, there were enough present to relieve the throng of skaters and spectators from an appearance of absolute masculine monotony.

Toward the middle of the day a partial thaw set in, and in a short time the ice became too soft and slushy to afford much pleasure to those who still remained upon its surface. It was easily cut up, and falls upon it were not only painful, but were apt to soak the victim with a cold and searching moisture. In the afternoon it froze again, however, and there was promise of its continuing to do so all night.

A good many people on horseback and in carriages enlivened the Park drives; but not so many as might have been seen during the pleasanter days of last week. The outside ponds in the vicinity of the Park received their accustomed run of patronage from those who do not like to be under any kind of restriction—those who would prefer perfect liberty on one skate and a street-gutter, to the observance of rules and regulations on a pair of Boston rockers and the glassiest of well-kept lakes.

It is more than likely that the large pond will be in a fit state for public use to-day. If it is, and the day turns out favorable, there will, no doubt, be such a rush to the Park, and such "high jinks" and fun generally developed there, as to justify the immediate and appropriate use of the word carnival, or any other term that may occur to a describer's excited imagination.

## Board of Supervisors.

A regular meeting of this Board was held yesterday, the President, Supervisor LENT(?), in the chair.

A communication was received from Mayor OPDYKE, vetoing the resolution authorizing the Police Commissioners to take their surplus fund and erect a Metropolitan Police Headquarters.

The grounds on which the Mayor vetoes the resolution are, that the county is called in it to provide for the entire cost of buildings which are for the benefit of the whole Metropolitan Police District—the provisions for charging the other counties embraced with an equal proportion of the amount being considered illegal; that, on a careful examination, he found that the appropriation of the surplus of the fund provided for Police purposes to the purchase of lots, and the erection of buildings, has been without warrant of law; that the act authorizing the Board to raise money, by tax, provides that the amount should be exclusively devoted to the specific object for which it was appropriated; and that the resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Nov. 7, 1861, under the authority of which the Board of Police expended $88,000, and called for $30,000 more was illegal. The veto, after suggesting that application might be made to the Legislature for the amount required, states that the attempt to provide for it in the manner proposed is not only illegal, but opens the door for great abuses, as it lends the sanction of the Board to the unjust and dangerous practice of needlessly taxing our citizens a larger sum than is really required for the support of the police, apparently to create a surplus fund to be used by the Police Commissioners for purposes not named in their estimates of anticipated expenses.

Supervisor PURDY spoke against the veto, which he called the most "silly communication that ever emanated from an official." The document took the usual course.

The Board appointed DANIEL F. O'BRIEN Clerk to the Second District Court, (Justice SWEENEY'S,) in place of THOS. F. PEERS, deceased.

On motion of Supervisor SMITH(?), a Committee of Six were appointed to invite the commandants of the several regiments and military officials to appear before them with a view of establishing a uniform plan to carry out the provisions of the militia act of 1861-62.

Mr. PURDY renewed a former resolution, offered by him, asking the Mayor to nominate thirty marshals (in lieu of constables) as provided by law, fifteen of whom shall be chosen by each political party represented in the Board.

Mr. PURDY, in offering the resolution, stated that he desired that the responsibility should rest where it properly belonged. This Board were ready to act, and so desired the Mayor to know.

Mr. SMITH(?) was opposed to let any such resolution, making a political bargain, to go on their minutes. If the Mayor was to send names not suitable to a majority of the Board, they could reject them.

Mr. PURDY was a partisan, and he intended to see that the patronage of this Board was well shared by the Democratic party.

The Democrats had intended to do their best. If it had been a popular vote, not a Republican would be in that Board. Everything went well when the Democrats were around. He wished to God that they were in the Federal Capitol; they would soon make things straight. They were willing to give the Republicans half. The Mayor, however, wanted fifteen for himself, and let the others be divided among the Board, which would give the Democrats about seven.

The subject was finally laid over for future consideration, and after some further routine business the Board adjourned.

## Mr. J. Ross Browne's Trip to Iceland.

Mr. BROWNE'S first lecture on Iceland was delivered before a large and intelligent audience, seated in the hall of the Historical Society. The lecture included an account of his journey from Frankfort to Iceland, by the way of Copenhagen and the Faroe Islands. A description of the town of Reykiavik, the capital of the dreary island, was illustrated by a handsome panoramic view, and the progress of the lecture was further illustrated by similar pictures, of which the view of the Great Geyser, the Strokr, and the singular Rock of Laws—where once sat the old Icelandic Parliament—were the most remarkable. Smaller sketches in water colors of characters met on the journey were also introduced.

Mr. BROWNE'S lecture abounded with humor. The elaborate preparations of a party of English tourists for their visit to the Geysers created great merriment, and the Icelandic guide—the Matteo Ximenes of this northern Alhambra—was also most happily described. This guide retained interesting reminiscences of previous visitors to his dreary home, and pointed out the very places once occupied by such eminent foreigners as Lord DUFFERIN, Prince NAPOLEON and PLINY MILES, giving particularly some refreshing anecdotes of the latter traveler and his pleasing book of Iceland travel. The lecture closed with the vivid and eloquent description of a night with the great Geyser.

Mr. BROWNE comes nearer to our ideal of a perfect specimen of the Albert Smith type than any of his predecessors. He has all the material, the traveling incident and humor. His next lecture insures a delightful entertainment to all who wish to attend.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COMFORT FOR OUR SOLDIERS.—We would suggest to our readers, and especially those interested in providing comforts for the sick and wounded soldiers, that toast is one of the greatest luxuries that can be sent them. A large quantity has been sent by the citizens of Albany, but all they can furnish is but a tithe of what is needed. The Surgeons who have used it, especially upon the battle-field, have been almost extravagant in praise of it, saying that the person who first suggested the plan has little idea what a blessing it has proved. Made of the aerated bread, and prepared (thoroughly dried,) in a baker's oven, it will keep for months, and a bowl of hot water is all that is needed to make it just as good as if freshly toasted. *A barrel can be furnished for much less than one of crackers*, while it is far more palatable and nutritious. To the poor sufferers who have, perhaps, *lived on "hard tack" till they loathe it*, it gives a grateful change, and to those wounded about the face, particularly, as it is easily masticated.

MRS. WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT IN COURT AS COMPLAINANT.—Yesterday afternoon, Mrs. WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT appeared before Alderman HALL, at the Tombs, and preferred a complaint against ANNIE O'LEARY, formerly a domestic in the family, whom she charges with having, on the 30th ult., stolen diamond jewelry valued at $330 from a drawer in the bedroom, to which no one except the family and ANNIE had access. It is charged that the girl suddenly left the house, and the day following the jewelry was missed. ANNIE having been arrested by Detective BRADY(?), was committed to the Tombs for trial. She stoutly denied her guilt.

DR. STORRS' FUNERAL DISCOURSE.—Rev. Dr. STORRS' funeral discourse over the remains of the late Gen. MITCHEL, at the Church of the Pilgrims, last week, of which the TIMES published a brief sketch, though brief and unpretending, was such a dignified yet brilliant piece of eloquence, that we hope to see it published in some permanent form. It would be a memento of the Astronomer-General, which all those who admired his life and regret his death will be glad to preserve.

AMEN TO THE PROCLAMATION.—WENDELL PHILLIPS will speak at the Cooper Institute, this evening, upon the theme which is uppermost in everybody's mind, viz., "*The Rebellion, and How to Put it Down.*" Even those who do not agree with him may find pleasure in listening to his silvery eloquence.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE CALLICOT AFFAIR.—Mayor KALBFLEISCH, who was authorized by the meeting in the Governor's Room, on Monday night, to select a Committee to proceed to Albany for the purpose of explaining matters to Hon. T. C. CALLICOT, has appointed the following gentlemen: First Ward, Isaac Van Anden; Second Ward, Wm. M. Harris; Third Ward, D. M. Chauncey; Fourth Ward, Patrick Cassidey; Fifth Ward, Thos. A. Gardiner; Sixth Ward, Charles Kelsey; Seventh Ward, Edward Rowe; Eighth Ward, Joseph Wilson; Ninth Ward, J. R. Craig; A. F. Hatfield, J. D. Lawrence, R. J. Newman, Peter Fitzpatrick, John D. Hennessy, Jas. Boyle, Bernard Gray, John Donahue, Peter McGuire; Tenth Ward, E. B. Shaw; Eleventh Ward, Thos. H. Faron, John C. Jacobs, J. G. Schumaker, James Redding, J. F. Hennessy, S. D. Morris, John Langstaff, John Kiernan, Patrick Boyle, Thomas Gibbons; Twelfth Ward, James Carbery; Thirteenth Ward, Joseph J. O'Donahue; Fourteenth Ward, John Leaskey(?); Fifteenth Ward, John F. Gardiner; Sixteenth Ward John Timmes; Seventeenth Ward, W. W. Pinchout(?); Eighteenth Ward, John Garrison; Nineteenth Ward, Charles H. Black; New Lotts, Isaac Schenck; Flatlands, J. Skidmore; New-Utrecht, T. G. Bergen; Gravesend, Wm. Bennett.

The Union Democratic General Committee, at a meeting held last night, appointed the following Committee to act in conjunction with the above Committee: First Ward, F. J. Henley(?); Second Ward, James Duffy; Third Ward, Wm. M. Parks; Fourth Ward, Hugh McLaughlin; Fifth Ward, Robert Furey; Sixth Ward, Patrick Keenan; Seventh Ward, John Cunningham; Eighth Ward, Jarvis Whitman; Ninth Ward, James Cassidey; Tenth Ward, James McCauley; Eleventh Ward, Thos. Martin; Twelfth Ward, Dennis O'Keefe; Thirteenth Ward, Thomas Murphy; Fourteenth Ward, Edward Murphy; Fifteenth Ward, Patrick Ennis; Sixteenth Ward, James Small; Seventeenth Ward, A. J. Provost; Eighteenth Ward, Martin Kalbfleisch; Flatlands, A. Myers; Flatbush, W. E. Murphy; New-Utrecht, W. M. Bergen; New-Lotts, C. A. Bergeman; Gravesend, Nicholas Stillwell. The above Committees proceeded to Albany last night.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the Common Council Monday night, the name of THEOPHILUS C. CALLICOT was, on motion of Alderman NEWMAN, of the Fourth Ward, stricken from the list of Commissioners of Deeds for the City of Brooklyn. The vote was 10 Ayes to 8 Noes. The President (Alderman O'KEEFE) announced the following Standing Committees for the year 1863:

*On Laws, &c.*—Messrs. Ternan, Strong, O'Keefe, Fisher, Talmage.
*On Finance*—Messrs. O'Keefe, Whitney, Wallace.
*On Opening Streets*—Messrs. Talmage, Perry, E. Murphy.
*On Grading and Paving*—Messrs. Talmage, Strong, M. Murphy.
*On Assessments*—Messrs. Whitney, Fisher, Newman.
*On Water, &c.*—Messrs. M. Murphy, Kimball, Murphy.
*On Railroads, &c.*—Messrs. Saal, Belknap, Ternan.
*On Public Lands*—Messrs. Whitney, Foster, Saal.
*On Fire Department, W. D.*—Messrs. McLaughlin, Belknap, Ennis.
*On Fire Department, E. D.*—Messrs. E. Murphy, Strong, Taylor.
*On Supplies, &c.*—Messrs. M. Murphy, Perry, McLaughlin.
*On Schools, &c.*—Messrs. Ternan, Nodyne, Ennis, Kimball, Saal.
*On Lamps and Gas*—Messrs. Saal, Perry, Talmage.
*On Health*—Messrs. Ennis, Wallace, Kalbfleisch.
*On Ferries*—Messrs. Newman, Taylor, Fisher.
*On War and Military*—Messrs. Kalbfleisch, Fisher, Nodyne, Taylor.
*On Washington Park*—Messrs. McLaughlin, Kimball, Belknap.
*On Harbor Defences*—Messrs. Wallace, Ternan, Kalbfleisch, M. Murphy.

AWARD OF CONTRACTS.—At a meeting of the Board of Contracts Monday morning, the contract for repairing fire apparatus in the Western District was awarded to HENRY SILES, at $1,126. Mr. SILES also received the contract for the Eastern District at the same price. The contract for repairing hose in the Western District was awarded to EDWARD McGONIGLE, at $700; and to JAMES DUGANNE, for the Eastern District, at $600. JAMES WHITE received the contract for repairing lamps in the Western District, at $1,280; and EDWARD WHITE received the contract for doing the same work in the Eastern District. To JOHN H. TOBITT was awarded the contract for printing the minutes of the Board, at 25 cents per page. Bids were received for building docks at the foot of North Seventh-street, South Fourth-street and South Sixth-street, which were referred.

THE BROOKLYN PRESS.—The publishers of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, *News* and *Times* (E. D.) have decided to raise the price of their respective papers from one to two cents per copy, to take effect on and after Monday next, the 26th inst.

BURGLARY.—The house of Mr. CHARLES HICKMAN, No. 133 Franklin-avenue, was feloniously entered yesterday morning, and robbed of articles valued at $35.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, Jan. 21.—Nos. 65, 66, 69.

The Kings County Circuit Court, having run down the Term Calendar, will adjourn to-day.

## NEW-JERSEY.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL, NEWARK.—Arrivals, Jan. 19: Samuel Yates, Company A, Twenty-eighth New-Jersey; Arthur Nesbit, Company D, Eighth New-Jersey; W. H. Krauss, Company G, Second New-Jersey; Thomas H. Williams, Company E, Thirteenth New-Jersey. Discharged—Christopher Fletcher, Company B, Twenty-ninth New-York.

INSTITUTION OF A RECTOR.—Rev. J. C. ECCLESTON(?), formerly of Staten Island, Rector elect of Trinity Church, Newark, will be instituted on Sunday, March 1, by Bishop ODENHEIMER, Bishop of New-Jersey, who will at the same time administer the rite of *Confirmation to a class of candidates.*

## LAW REPORTS.

### Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1099, 1101, 1105, 1107, 1111, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135. *Part II.*—Nos. 1178, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1192, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1204, 1206, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1228, 1204, 1206, 1132, 1134, 1164. *Part III.*—Nos. 618, 420, 991, 996, 997, 1003, 1005, 1019, 1023, 1029, 1055, 1077, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 271, 342, 343, 374, 140.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1307, 1065, 2241, 1275, 1251, 507, 787, 659, 1317, 1247, 1627, 537. *Part II.*—Nos. 3094, 636, 1300, 1242, 1346, 1362, 1334, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1061, 1065, 1066, 1069, 1075, 1082, 1083, 3603½, 478, 1030, 627, 714, 707, 725, 221.

### Action to Recover for the Death of a Husband—Negligence of Deceased Defeats the Case.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Before Justice Hoyt(?).

*Winshimer, administratrix, &c., vs. Strueleus & Palmer.*—The plaintiff brought her action to recover for the alleged killing of her husband. The deceased, as alleged, had been in the employ of the defendants, and while in their employ was killed by the falling of an elevator used in their store.

The defence was that the deceased was upon the elevator at the time of the accident, and that there was a printed notice upon it forbidding all persons to get upon it when in use.

Upon the trial it appeared that deceased had violated this rule and met his death in consequence.

A nonsuit was thereupon granted.

MAX GOEPP(?) for plaintiff; G. E. & M. Gibbs for defendant.

### New Trials, where Issue was Joined in the Marine or District Court for an Amount Exceeding $50—Where Should They be Had?

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

*John McIlheeny vs. Elias Wesson.*—This was an appeal from a judgment obtained in a District Court for more than $50, and the only question to be decided was, whether, under the provisions of chapter 5 of title 11 of the Code, as amended April 22, 1862, a new trial must be had in this Court, in all cases of appeal from the Marine and District Courts when there has been an issue found, and the amount involved exceeds the sum of fifty dollars.

The section amended (352) is, in substance, as follows:

When a judgment has been rendered by the General Term of the Marine Court, or by a Justice of the District or Justice's Courts of the City, the appeal shall be to this Court; and the appeal from the Marine Court must, like that from the District Courts, be taken within twenty days after the judgment. In the City of Buffalo, the appeals from the Courts of Justices of that city must be to the Superior Court therein.

When the judgment has been rendered by any of the other Courts enumerated in the preceding section (351,) that is, Justices' Courts of other cities than New-York and Buffalo, the Municipal Court of the City of Brooklyn, and Courts of Justices of the Peace throughout the State, the appeal must be to the County Court of the county; and on such appeals where issue has been joined, and the amount involved exceeds $50, a new trial shall be had in such County Court.

The Court, per HILTON, J., say: It seems to us quite plain that the expression "such appeal," in the connection in which it is used in this section, refers to the appeal which is required to be taken to the County Court so named, and has no relation to the appeals which must be taken to this Court, and to the Superior Court of the City of Buffalo.

The remaining sections of the Title, which were amended at the same time, are in no sense repugnant to this construction, but, on the contrary, harmonize with it.

Therefore, in all cases of appeal to this Court from the Marine and District Courts, the former practice still prevails, unaffected by the amendments of 1862, except so far as the costs therein are regulated by the amendments to section 371.

The judgment affirmed.

### Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Sutherland.

*The Dry Dock Savings Institution vs. Palmer et al.*—Judgment ordered.

*Heins, &c., vs. Barger, &c.; McCole vs. Smith.*—Motions granted.

*Whitlock, Jr., vs. Bradford.*—Defendant's default opened; answer, with affidavit of merits, to be served within two days.

*Abbey vs. Atwood.*—Motion granted; to be placed on Calendar for first Friday in February.

*Cunningham vs. Buckingham (two cases.)*—Motion granted with stay of twenty-five days and $10 costs, to abide event.

*In the Matter of the Assignment of Sturgis, Shaw & Co. to George C. Bacon(?).*—Report confirmed and order granted.

*Mehringer &c. vs. Aldrich et al.*—Motion granted.

## Gen. Rosecrans to his Army.

The following is the address of Major-Gen. ROSECRANS to the army, on the morning of the 31st December, after severe skirmishing throughout the previous day and pending the great battle of the 31st:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
IN FRONT OF MURFREESBORO, Dec. 31, 1862.

The General commanding desires to say to the soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland, that he was well pleased with their conduct yesterday. It was all that he could have wished for. He neither saw nor heard of any skulking. They behaved with the coolness and gallantry of veterans. He now feels perfectly confident, with God's grace and their help, of striking this day a blow for the country the most crushing, perhaps, which the rebellion has yet sustained. Soldiers! the eyes of the whole nation are upon you; the very fate of the nation may be said to hang on the issues of this day's battle. Be true, then, to yourselves, true to your own manly character and soldierly reputation, true to the love of your dear ones at home, whose prayers ascend this day to God for your success. Be cool! I need not ask you to be brave. Keep ranks. Do not throw away your fire. Fire slowly, deliberately—above all, fire low—and be always sure of your aim. Close readily in upon the enemy, and when you get within charging distance, rush upon him with the bayonet. Do this, and victory will certainly be yours. Recollect that there are hardly any troops in the world that will stand a bayonet charge, and that those who make it, therefore, are sure to win. By command of

Major-Gen. ROSECRANS.

## Fire at Catskill.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

CATSKILL, N. Y., Sunday, Jan. 18, 1863.

A fire broke out at the head of Maine-street, in this village, last night at about 11½ o'clock, and consumed some six buildings, mostly occupied as dwellings. Loss from $8,000 to $10,000, partially covered by insurance.

Yours, &c. X.

IN ERROR.—The NEW-YORK TIMES, we are happy to be able to assure it, is entirely in error in its interpretation of the recent refusal of the House of Representatives to agree to the motion of Mr. COLFAX, to discharge the Committee of Ways and Means from the further consideration of the proposition to reduce the duty on foreign printing paper from 25 to ten per centum, and to consider it (in the House) immediately. Their action on that occasion simply meant that they declined to give the subject precedence over all other business—that's all. Out of forty-seven members of the House with whom we have spoken with reference to this proposition, we found but one opposed to it. All the rest appreciated its justice and propriety. Under these circumstances we apprehend, that there can be little doubt that when it comes up in its regular turn it will be adopted by an overwhelming majority.—*Washington Star.*

# MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 20, 1863.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $20,000 | U. S. 6s '81..Reg. | 96 | 50 | Cum. Coal Pref. | 23½ |
| 500 | U. S. 6s '81.Cou. | 96¾ | 50 | do. | 23¾ |
| 5,000 | do. | 96¾ | 450 | do. | 24 |
| 10,000 | do. | 96¾ | 100 | do....b10. | 24 |
| 1,000 | do. | 96 | 200 | do....c | 23¾ |
| 6,000 | U. S. 5s, '74, Cou. | 88½ | 5 | Pac. Mail S. Co. | 160 |
| 2,000 | U. S. Tre. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes | 102 | 250 | do. | 161 |
| 1,000 | do. | 101¾ | 50 | do....s30. | 161 |
| 10,000 | do. | 101¾ | 100 | do. | 163½ |
| 2,000 | do. | 101¾ | 100 | do. | 164 |
| 5,000 | U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. | 98¾ | 1200 | do. | 165 |
| 25,000 | do. | 98¾ | 50 | do....s60. | 162 |
| 20,000 | U. S. D. N's. | 145¾ | 110 | N. Y. Cen. R. | 121 |
| 15,000 | do....b10. | 145¾ | 1540 | do. | 120 |
| 30,000 | do. | 145¾ | 200 | Erie Railway | 79 |
| 50,000 | do. | 145 | 1200 | do. | 78¾ |
| 4,000 | Ill. Can. R. Bds. | 99¼ | 1100 | do. | 78¾ |
| 1,000 | Ill. Cou. Bs. '70. | 101¾ | 300 | do. | 78¾ |
| 12,000 | Ill. War Loan | 100 | 300 | do....b10 | 78¾ |
| 6,000 | Ill. Can. Bs. '60. | 100½ | 100 | do....s15 | 78¾ |
| 5,000 | Ind. St. 6s, W.L. | 95 | 200 | do. | 78¾ |
| 3,000 | do. | 95 | 700 | do....b60 | 79 |
| 5,000 | do. | 95½ | 200 | do....b30 | 79 |
| 9,000 | Tenn. St. 6s '90. | 62½ | 300 | do....b10 | 79 |
| 10,000 | do. | 62¾ | 900 | Erie Railway Pref. | 106¾ |
| 1,000 | Va. St. 6s | 65¾ | 500 | do. | 106¾ |
| 4,000 | N. C. St. 6s | 75 | 250 | do. | 106 |
| 6,000 | Mo. St. 6s | 66½ | 600 | Hudson Riv. R. | 96 |
| 5,000 | do....b30 | 66 | 100 | do....b30 | 96¼ |
| 5,000 | do. | 65¾ | 200 | do....b30 | 96 |
| 4,000 | do....s10 | 65¾ | 300 | do. | 95¾ |
| 3,000 | Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo. | 67 | 200 | Harlem R. | 39¾ |
| 2,000 | Louisiana St. 6s | 79 | 2000 | do. | 40 |
| 4,000 | N. Y. C. 6s s10. | 114 | 200 | do....b10 | 40¾ |
| 10,000 | Erie 4th M. B. | 112 | 500 | do. | 40½ |
| 2,000 | Buf. N.Y.&E.1M. | 106 | 200 | do....s30 | 40¾ |
| 5,000 | Harlem R. 1st M. | 115 | 400 | do. | 40¾ |
| 10,000 | Mich. C. 8s, Con. 1st M. S. F. B. | 126 | 400 | do. | 40¾ |
| 10,000 | C., B.&Q.8 ℘c Bs. | 125 | 100 | do....b30 | 40¾ |
| 4,000 | Mich. S. 2d M. | 103 | 1000 | Harlem R. Pref. | 79 |
| 5,000 | Mich. So. S. F. | 112 | 100 | do. | 78¾ |
| 1,000 | do. | 112 | 450 | Nor. & Wor. R. | 82 |
| 6,000 | Ill. Cen. R. Bs. | 121½ | 200 | do. | 81½ |
| 1,000 | A.&T.H. 1st M. | 109 | 250 | Reading R. | 92½ |
| 2,000 | do. | 108 | 550 | do. | 92¾ |
| 12,000 | Al.&T.H. 2d M.pf. | 91 | 21 | Cin., Ham. & D. R. | 120 |
| 10,000 | do. | 90½ | 100 | C., St.L.&A.P. b10. | 61 |
| 20,000 | Al.& T.H. Inc.B. | 78 | 250 | Mich. C. R. | 98 |
| 15,000 | do. | 79 | 100 | do....c. | 97¾ |
| 1,000 | Ch.& N.W. 1st m. | 70 | 100 | do....s30. | 97¾ |
| 2,500 | do. | 70½ | 100 | do....s30 | 97¾ |
| 1,000 | C. & N.W. In. B. | 98 | 100 | M. S. & N. Ind. R. | 59¾ |
| 2,000 | do. | 97½ | 50 | do. | 59¾ |
| 7,000 | Han. & St. Jo. Bd | 63 | 2000 | do. | 60 |
| 15,000 | Tol. & W. 2d m. | 91 | 200 | do. | 60¾ |
| 5,000 | do. | 90½ | 100 | do. | 60¾ |
| 2,000 | Tol.& Wab. Int B. | 92 | 800 | do. | 60½ |
| 2,000 | Mil. & P.duC.1m. | 111 | 100 | do....b30 | 60¾ |
| 3,000 | Gal.&Chi. 1st ext. | 120 | 300 | M. S. & N. I. G. S. | 106 |
| 3,000 | C. & N. W. 2d M. | 41½ | 50 | do....b10. | 106 |
| 5,000 | do. | 42½ | 31 | do. | 106 |
| 10,000 | do. | 42½ | 50 | do. | 105¾ |
| 15,000 | do. | 42½ | 300 | Ill. Cen. R. Scrip | 95 |
| 2,000 | Cle. & Tol. S. F. | 112 | 100 | do....b30 | 95 |
| 1,000 | P.F.W.&C. 1st M. | 113 | 300 | do. | 94¾ |
| 2,000 | P.F.W.& C. 2d M. | 103 | 200 | do. | 94¾ |
| 3,000 | do. | 103½ | 3550 | Clev. & Pitts. R. | 71 |
| 9,000 | P..F.W.&C. 3d M. | 90½ | 100 | do....b30. | 72 |
| 10,000 | Clev. & P. 3d M. | 100 | 20 | Clev., Col. & Cin. R. | 171 |
| 15,000 | Cl.& Pitts. 4th m. | 81½ | 400 | Gal. & Ch. R. | 95 |
| 110,000 | American Gold | 148 | 200 | do....s30 | 94¾ |
| 18,000 | do....b30 | 148½ | 2000 | Cle. & Toledo R. | 95 |
| 6,000 | do....b10. | 148¾ | 100 | do....s10. | 95 |
| 45,000 | do. | 147¾ | 100 | do. | 95¾ |
| 20 | Manhattan Bank | 128 | 100 | do....b10. | 95¾ |
| 74 | Bk of America | 117 | 1200 | Chic. & R. I. R. | 95 |
| 25 | Phenix Bank | 107 | 600 | do. | 94¾ |
| 20 | Ocean Bank | 88½ | 400 | do....s30 | 94¾ |
| 60 | do. | 90 | 300 | do....b10 | 95 |
| 40 | Am. Ex. Bank | 97 | 350 | do....b30 | 95 |
| 5 | B'k of St. New-York | 99 | 10 | Chi., B. & Quin. R. | 104¾ |
| 46 | Hanover Bank | 90 | 70 | do. | 105 |
| 46 | Metropolitan Bank | 105 | 20 | do. | 105½ |
| 50 | Park Bank | 117 | 50 | do. | 105½ |
| 100 | Citi Gas Co.Brk'n. | 100¾ | 50 | Mil. & P. Du C. R. | 46¾ |
| 400 | Canton Co. | 24¾ | 200 | do. | 47 |
| 250 | do. | 25 | 74 | Mil.&P.DuCh.2d Prf | 90 |
| 50 | do....b30 | 25 | 425 | P., Ft. W. & C. R. | 68 |
| 31 | Del. & Hud. C. Co. | 128 | 100 | do....b30 | 68 |
| 5 | do. | 128¾ | 300 | do. | 68½ |
| 150 | Brunsw'k C. L. Co. | 10 | 400 | do. | 68¾ |
| 250 | Nic. Transit Co. | 5¾ | 50 | do....b15 | 68 |
| 100 | Alt. & T. H. Pr. | 64½ | 200 | do....b30 | 69 |
| 50 | do. | 65 | 500 | do. | 69 |
| 100 | do....b15 | 65 | 150 | Alt. & T. Haute R. | 34¾ |
| | | | 100 | do. | 34¾ |
| | | | 13 | Rome & Watert'n R. | 88 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | U. S. 6s '81 Cou. | 96 | 200 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 119 |
| 16,000 | do. | 96¾ | 250 | do. | 118¾ |
| 10,000 | U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. | 96 | 40 | do. | 118¾ |
| 5,000 | U. S. 5s. '74, Cou. | 88¾ | 400 | Erie R. Pref. | 104¾ |
| 5,000 | do. | 88¾ | 1100 | do....b30 | 105 |
| 9,000 | U. S. 6s, '67, Reg. | 96¾ | 500 | do. | 104¾ |
| 2,000 | Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ c. Notes | 101¾ | 200 | do. | 105 |
| 27,000 | do. | 101¾ | 100 | Hud. Riv. R....b30 | 96 |
| 5,000 | do. | 101¾ | 100 | do. | 95¾ |
| 6,000 | U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. | 98¾ | 400 | do....b30 | 96¾ |
| 50,000 | U. S. D. N. | 144¾ | 100 | Reading R. | 92 |
| 37,500 | do. | 144 | 200 | do. | 91¾ |
| 11,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, '90 | 62 | 300 | do. | 91 |
| 62,000 | Mo. St. 6s | 65½ | 50 | Alt. & T. H. Pr. | 64½ |
| 40,000 | do. | 65¾ | 50 | Harlem Railroad.s3 | 40½ |
| 1,000 | do. | 65¾ | 1000 | do. | 40¾ |
| 10,000 | do....b30 | 66 | 500 | do. | 40¾ |
| 25,000 | Erie 4th M. B. | 112 | 200 | do. | 41 |
| 1,000 | Al.&T.H.2d M.P. | 92 | 1000 | Harlem R. Pref. | 80 |
| 3,000 | Tol. & W. 1st M. | 110 | 40 | do. | 79¾ |
| 10,000 | Cle.& Pitts. 4th M. | 82 | 10 | Michigan Cen. R. | 98 |
| 5,000 | Ch.& N. W. 1st M | 70½ | 100 | do. | 97¾ |
| 3,000 | Chi.& N.W.2d M. | 42½ | 1500 | M. S. & N. I. R. | 60 |
| 1,000 | do. | 43 | 200 | do. | 60¾ |
| 3,000 | Mich. Cen. 8s, Con. 1st M. S. F. Bs. | 126 | 50 | do....b30 | 60¾ |
| | | | 150 | do....b30 | 60¾ |
| 3,000 | Ill. Cen. R. Bs. | 120¾ | 100 | M. S. & N. I. G. S. | 106 |
| 1,000 | P. F. W. & C. 2d M. | 104 | 100 | Ill. Cen. R. Scrip | 94½ |
| 2,000 | P., Ft. W. & C. 3d | 90¼ | 1000 | Clev. & Pitts. R. | 70 |
| 10,000 | do. | 90¾ | 400 | do....s30 | 69¾ |
| 3,000 | Mich. S. 2d M. | 104 | 200 | do. | 69¾ |
| 5,000 | Mich. So. S. F. | 112¼ | 400 | do....b30 | 70¾ |
| 6,000 | B.,N.Y.&E.1st M. | 107 | 150 | Gal. & Chic. R. | 95¾ |
| 20 | Bank of Commerce | 112 | 200 | do. | 95¾ |
| 10,000 | Amer. Gold | 147¾ | 1000 | Clev. & Tol. R. | 95 |
| 13,000 | do. | 147¾ | 20 | do. | 94¾ |
| 4,400 | do. | 147¾ | 400 | do. | 95¾ |
| 300 | Del.& Hud.Ca. Co. | 129¾ | 100 | Chic. & R. I. R. | 95 |
| 50 | do. | 130 | 150 | do. | 94¾ |
| 200 | Bruns. C. L. Co. | 9¾ | 100 | do. | 94¾ |
| 50 | Nic. Trans. Co. | 5¾ | 13 | Chi., Bur. & Q. R. | 105 |
| 50 | Cumb. Coal Pref. | 23¾ | 50 | do. | 106 |
| 100 | do. | 23¾ | 100 | do. | 105¾ |
| 200 | Canton Co. | 25 | 50 | do. | 105¾ |
| 75 | Pacific M. S. Co. | 165 | 200 | do....b10. | 106¾ |
| 100 | do. | 164½ | 150 | Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R. | 47¾ |
| 1200 | Erie Railway | 78 | 400 | do. | 47¾ |
| 200 | do. | 78¾ | 200 | do....b10 | 47¾ |
| 400 | P. Ft. W. & Ch. R. | 68¾ | | | |

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $25,000 | U. S. D. Nts. | 144¾ | 200 | Harlem R. Pref. | 78¾ |
| 10,000 | do. | 144¾ | 100 | do. | 78¾ |
| 90,000 | do. | 143¾ | 100 | Mich. Cen. R. | 97¾ |
| 25,000 | Amer. Gold | 147¾ | 50 | do. | 97¾ |
| 30,000 | do. | 147¾ | 2100 | M. S. & N. I. R. | 60 |
| 1000 | Nic. Tran. Co. | 6 | 100 | do....c | 59¾ |
| 50 | Pacific M. S. Co. | 164¾ | 200 | M. S. & N. I. G. | 104¾ |
| 100 | do....b10. | 166¾ | 50 | do. | 104¾ |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen. R. | 119¾ | 200 | Ill. C. R. Scrip....c | 94 |
| 50 | Erie Railway | 78¾ | 300 | do. | 94 |
| 150 | do. | 78¾ | 250 | Pitts. Ft.W.& Chi.R. | 68¾ |
| 650 | do. | 78¾ | 700 | Clev. & Pitt. R. | 70¾ |
| 100 | Erie R. Pref. | 105¾ | 200 | do. | 70¾ |
| 700 | do. | 106 | 400 | Gal. & Chic. R. | 95 |
| 50 | Hud. R. R. | 94¾ | 200 | Clev. & Tol. R. | 94¾ |
| 300 | Harlem R. | 40 | 150 | Chic. & R. Is. R. | 95 |
| 100 | do. | 40¾ | 50 | do. | 94¾ |
| 300 | do. | 40¾ | 200 | Mil. & P. du C. R. | 46¾ |
| 300 | Alton & T. H. P. | 65¾ | 100 | do....b10 | 47 |

PUBLIC BOARD—3 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $30,000 | Debt Certif. | 98¾ | 100 | Reading R. | 92¾ |
| 25,000 | Amer. Gold | 147¾ | 400 | M. S. & N. I. R. | 62 |
| 20,000 | do. | 147¾ | 200 | do. | 62¾ |
| 115,000 | do. | 147¾ | 100 | do. | 62¾ |
| 40,000 | U. S. D. Nts. | 144¾ | 100 | M. S. & N. I. G. S. | 105 |
| 130,000 | do. | 144¾ | 100 | T. Haute & Alt. P. | 65¾ |
| 5,000 | Mo. State 6s | 65¾ | 100 | Ill. Cen. R. | 94¾ |
| 50,000 | do. | 66 | 200 | do. | 94¾ |
| 10,000 | do. | 65¾ | 300 | do. | 94¾ |
| 1,000 | Miss. & Mo. 7 ℘c. As. Bonds | 90 | 200 | Clev. & Pitt. R. | 70¾ |
| 17,000 | do. | 65¾ | 1700 | do. | 70¾ |
| 100 | Cumb. Coal | 23¾ | 150 | Galena & Chi. | 96 |
| 100 | Pacific M. S. Co.b10. | 165 | 250 | do. | 95¾ |
| 200 | do. | 165 | 300 | Clev. & Toledo R. | 95¾ |
| 150 | N. Y. Central R. | 119¾ | 600 | do. | 95¾ |
| 900 | do. | 119¾ | 200 | Ch. & R.I.R. | 95 |
| 300 | Erie Railway....b10 | 79¾ | 1000 | do. | 95¾ |
| 2200 | do. | 79 | 50 | Chic., B. & Q....b10. | 106¾ |
| 400 | do. | 78¾ | 100 | Mil. & P. Du Ch. | 47¾ |
| 300 | do. | 78¾ | 300 | do. | 47¾ |
| 300 | Erie R. Pref. | 105¾ | 100 | do. | 47¾ |
| 50 | Hudson R. R. | 95¾ | 5 | Del. & Hud.Ca. Co. | 130 |
| 700 | Harlem Railroad | 41¾ | 100 | Canton Company | 25 |
| 2200 | do. | 42 | 150 | Pitts. Ft. W.& C. | 69 |
| 600 | Harlem R. Pref. | 81¾ | 200 | do. | 69¾ |
| 100 | Mich. Cen. R....s30 | 97 | 500 | do. | 70 |
| 100 | do. | 97¾ | 200 | do. | 71½ |
| 300 | do. | 97¾ | 50 | do. | 71 |

TUESDAY, Jan. 20—P. M.

The advices this morning, of the final agreement between the Secretary of the Treasury and the House Committee of Ways and Means, on the arrangement of the New Treasury Bill, afford much satisfaction on the Street, and the Stock market is buoyant under the news, while the price for Gold Coin and Customs Notes is disposed to quiet. An opinion obtains to some extent on the Street, that the very settlement of the financial plans of the Government for raising means for the service of the next year and a half, by Congress, will diminish the excitement and excessive speculation in Gold Coin. The contrary of this, however, is the belief or calculation of many of the speculators for the further rise in Gold; though it must be confessed they move with more caution—or less confidence—since the shape of the Treasury Bill has been agreed upon, than while the Secretary was in town last week, and everything of a financial nature seemed uncertain. On the other hand, Customs Notes are approaching nearer the market value of Gold, on account of the increased daily demand for Duties. They were firm at the early Board, but somewhat freely offered at the Second.

The extreme rise on the Railway Stocks and Bonds and Pacific Mail Shares since Saturday night amounts to 4 ℘ cent. on Erie, 1½ on Erie Preferred, 10@11 on Pacific Mail, 3@3½ on New-York Central, 4 on Galena, 6 on Rock Island, 5 on Pittsburgh, 3 on Michigan Southern and 4 on Harlem. The Railway Bonds, without the same speculative excitement, are also higher by 2@5 ℘ cent., and the 6 ℘ Cents of the Border States firmer. The Government Securities have not moved materially, owing to the unfinished legislation on the Treasury bill. It appears to be settled at present that no new issues of a temporary character are to come in competition, *as Gold-bearing interest Securities*, with the 7.30 ℘ cents of 1864, or the Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness. These should improve in market value as in contemplation of the new 6 ℘ cent. 3 year Treasury Notes to be issued with interest *payable in Currency.*

A large business was done in Stocks at all the Boards to-day, as well as yesterday. Thus far the rapid advance in prices seems to have had the effect of bringing forward new buyers, or to increase the purchases of the old. There is less *bearing* on the market than usual; not that the stability of the rise goes unquestioned by many of the old Brokers, but because every experiment made to check it results in at least *temporary differences against the sellers.*

At the closing session of the Public Board this afternoon the following prices were made as compared with Monday night. The market was buoyant, and prices generally advancing again at the very close. Another rise of 3 ℘ cent. took place in Harlem and Michigan Southern:

| | Mon. | Tues. | | Mon. | Tues. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold Coin | 147¾ | 147¾ | Harlem | 38¾ | 42½ |
| U.S.C. H. Notes | 144¾ | 144¾ | Harlem Pref. | 76¾ | 81½ |
| Tennessee | 61¾ | 62 | Mich. Central | 97¾ | 98 |
| Missouris | 65 | 65¾ | Mich. Southern | 57¾ | 62¾ |
| N. Y. Central | 118¾ | 119¾ | Mich. Guarant'd | 104 | 105¾ |
| Erie | 76¾ | 79 | Illinois Central | 93 | 94¾ |
| Erie Preferred | 104¾ | 105¾ | Pittsburgh | 69 | 70¾ |
| Hudson | 94 | 95¾ | Galena | 94¾ | 96½ |
| Toledo | 94¾ | 95¾ | Rock Island | 94 | 95¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 166 | 166 | 7-30 ℘ Cents | 101¾ | 101¾ |

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ocean | 88 | Metropolitan | 102 |
| American Exchange | 97 | Market | 95 |
| Chatham | 75 | Corn Exchange | 102 |
| Bank of the Republic | 103 | New-York County | 106 |
| Hanover | 90 | Park | 116¾ |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages. We are requested to notice that the Wabash and Toledo Company are now prepared to give new sheets of Coupons, 25 years for their First Mortgage, due in 1865, so as to extend the lien to 1890:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central 7s, '76 | 120 | Chi. & N. W. seconds | 42¾ |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s con. '76 | 125 | Han. & St. Jo. firsts | 83 |
| Erie seconds, '79 | 120 | Han. & St. Jo. seconds | 60 |
| Erie thirds, '83 | 116 | Lack. & W. Bonds | 114 |
| Erie fourths, '80 | 111¾ | Del., Lack. & W. 1sts | 119 |
| Harlem firsts | 114 | Tol. & Wab. firsts | 108 |
| Mich. C. s. f. 8 ℘ c. '82 | 126 | Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds. | 92 |
| Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts | 125 | Mil. & P. Du C. firsts | 111 |
| Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2ds | 103 | Gal. & Chi. 1sts extend. | 112 |
| N. Ind. Gosh. Line, '68 | 104 | Clev. & Tol. s. f. | 112 |
| Mich.S.& N. I. s f 7 ℘c. | 112 | N. Jer. Cen. seconds | 116 |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. '75 | 120 | Pitts., Ft W.&C. 1sts | 113 |
| St. L. Alt. & T. H. 1sts | 100 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds | 103 |
| T. H. & Alt. 2ds Pref. | 90 | Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds | 90¾ |
| L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds. | [illegible] | Clev. & Pitts. seconds | 105 |
| Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds. | 97¾ | Clev. & Pitts. thirds | 90¾ |
| Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass. | 98¾ | Clev. & Pitts. fourths | 80 |

The total receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day were $584,835 03, including for Customs, $154,000; payments, $1,848,397 04; balance, $11,668,430 57.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 17, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 10:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase in Loans | $790,548 |
| Increase in Specie | 810,719 |
| Decrease in Circulation | 309,848 |
| Increase in Undrawn Deposits | 1,757,354 |

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

| | Jan. 18, 1862. | Jan. 10, 1863. | Jan. 17, 1863. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $69,050,000 | $69,128,000 | $69,128,000 |
| Loans | 149,081,433 | 175,005,556 | 175,816,196 |
| Specie | 28,120,859 | 37,967,408 | 38,778,748 |
| Circulation | 7,360,025 | 9,241,715 | 9,551,563 |
| Gross Deposits | 131,262,633 | 217,077,012 | 204,516,000 |
| Exchanged | 17,035,468 | 52,411,000 | 41,632,749 |
| Undrawn | 113,227,166 | 164,666,003 | 162,878,249 |
| In Sub-Treasury | 3,212,134 | 12,774,007 | 11,[illegible] |

The Bank movement excites very little remark on the Street. The price of Money remains steady, at 6 ℘ cent. The tendency of the new Treasury bill, in its present shape, will be to absorb temporary balances at 6 ℘ cent., and the advance in the market to other borrowers than the Government, at call, to a higher rate. The price of Gold to-day being about 147½ ℘ cent., Exchange on London is 162½ ℘ cent. for first-class Bankers' bills.

The old New-York Stock Exchange Board has resolved to purchase the eligible property on the corner of William-street and Exchange-place, opposite their present location, from Mr. BENJAMIN LODER, the price said to be $110,000, the present building being 60 feet front on Exchange-place, by 64 feet on William-street. The purpose of the Board, we understand, is to remodel the present or erect a new building on this lot for the use of a Public Stock Exchange, which shall be practically open to their dealers, during their own regular sessions, and a portion of which will be arranged for the use of an independent or outside Board, between and after their sessions, as at present, at No. 23 William-street. The negotiations for the property completed yesterday may be regarded as a most satisfactory combination of interests between the old Board and the outside public, and a concession of the former to the prevailing sentiment in favor of open dealings at all times.

Mr. GEORGE T. DALTON, of FEARING & DALTON, Brokers, No. 54 Wall-street, has been admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board.

The Citizens Savings Bank will, on and after the 19th inst., pay to their depositors of three months and over a half yearly dividend at the rate of 6 ℘ cent., free from Government tax, on all sums of $1,000 and over, and 5 ℘ cent. on larger amounts.

# GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 155 bbls. Ashes, 7,202 bbls. Flour, 316 bbls. and 1,078 bags Corn Meal, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 600 bushels Corn, 862 bushels Rye, 47 bushels Barley, 9,134 bushels Oats, 750 bushels Malt, [illegible] pkgs. Provisions, and 537 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 42 bbls., at $8 87½@$8 [illegible] for Pots, and $7 87½@$8 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow is selling in lots at 40c.@41c. ℘ lb.

CANDLES—The demand is mainly for Adamantine, at 20c.@22c. ℘ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been in good request at full prices.

COFFEE—Has been inactive, but very firm, including Java at 34c.@35c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 30½c.@32½c.; Rio at 28c.@31½c., and St. Domingo at 28c. ℘ lb. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON say: "Sales of Rio during the past week have been 1,074 bags, ℘ *Oder* and *Chanticleer*, at 30c., and 3,198 bags, ℘ *Dona Anna*, at 29¾c.@31c. The market closes quiet, but firm."

COPPER—Ingot has been in brisk demand at 33½c.@34c. ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has rapidly advanced to 75½c.@76½c. for Middlings, ℘ lb., with sales reported of 2,600 bales.

FIRE CRACKERS—No. 1 Canton were actively dealt in at $1 70 cash, ℘ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in good demand at buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was in brisk request at rising prices early in the day, but closed less buoyantly. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 29,850 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 35@$6 65; poor to choice extra State at $6 75@$7 05, chiefly at $6 75@$6 85; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 25@$7 35 ℘ bbl.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $6 35 | @$6 65 |
| Extra State | 6 75 | @ 7 05 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 6 90 | @ 8 00 |
| Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands | 7 25 | @ 7 35 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 7 40 | @ 8 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 7 10 | @ 8 50 |
| Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri | 7 10 | @ 9 75 |

Southern Flour steadily favors sellers; sales 2,000 bbls., at $7 15@$7 75 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 80@$9 25 for fancy to extra brands, and $9 25@$10 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is unaltered; sales 500 bbls. Extra, at $6 95@$8 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, at $3 90@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues in good request, at $4 for Jersey, $4 70 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 60@$4 70 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 50@$2 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—All kinds have been in moderate demand, at unchanged prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, owing chiefly to the very high views of holders. Sales, since our last, of 152,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 60@$1 75; Amber Western at $1 57½@$1 60; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 52@$1 57; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 51@$1 54, Milwaukee Club, at $1 43@$1 50; Chicago Spring at $1 34@$1 44 ℘ bushel. Corn is unusually brisk and firm. Sales since our last, 210,000 bushels, at 84c.@85c. for shipping Mixed Western; 60c.@83c. for Eastern do.; 71c.@80c. for unsound ℘ bushel. Rye continues quiet, at 99c.@$1 04, according to quality, ℘ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand, including Canada, at 70c.@72c.; Western, at 70c.@72c.; State, at 72c.@73c., and Jersey, at 67c.@70c., ℘ bushel. Barley continues in fair request, at $1 42½@$1 55 ℘ bushel. Sales 2,100 bushels. Small lots of Malt were sold at $1 50 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River is in very good request, at 90c.@$1 10 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand at steady prices, including new at 16c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ℘ lb.

IRON—Is salable at former quotations.

LEAD—Pig has been very freely purchased, at prices ranging from $8 12½@$8 75, with some reported as high as $9 ℘ 100 lbs., the market closing buoyantly.

MOLASSES—The principal inquiry has been for New-Orleans, at 23c.@36c. for old, and 51c.@55c. for new, ℘ gal.; sales, 400 bbls., privately and by auction.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine is selling slowing, at from $2 60@$2 65 ℘ gal. Other kinds are quiet.

OILS—A fair business has been transacted in Crude Whale, at 82c.@85c.; and Crude Sperm at $1 70@$1 72½ ℘ gal. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after, and sales have been reported of only 950 bbls., in lots, at $14 75@$15 for Mess, $16 25 for new do., and $11 50@$13 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, at 7½c.@8½c. for Hams, and 5¼c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon is in active request, at 7½c.@9½c. ℘ lb.; sales 1,870 boxes. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,000 tcs. and bbls., at 10½c.@10¾c. ℘ lb. Beef is in good request, at previous prices; sales, since our last, 750 bbls., at $12 75@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $11 25@$12 75 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $21@$23 ℘ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ℘ tierce; sales, 200 tierces. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ℘ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. Butter is in fair request, at 15c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@25c. for common to choice State, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in demand, at 10c.@12c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales, 150 bags East India, part at $7 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Have been in fair request at buoyant prices.

SPELTER—Has been in demand at 8¼c.@8½c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, privately and by auction, 1,700 hhds., including New-Orleans at 9¾c.@12¾c., and Cuba, part at 10¼c.@10¾c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 240,000 lbs. at 10¾c.@11¼c. ℘ lb. Messrs. KNAPP(?) & SONS notice the week's business thus: "The transactions for the week have been numerous, but the market has been rather irregular, sympathizing with Gold and Foreign Exchange. The arrivals continue light, and the offerings, mainly of Western, are moderate. The demand for shipment, though confined to a limited number, has been considerable, and prices have advanced. For home use more inquiry is noticeable. Grease and Soap Tallow have slightly improved. At the close the market is quiet, owing to the slight decline in Gold, but prices are firmly supported, although our extreme quotations are only to be obtained for choice lots. Price this date 1858, 10c.; 1859, 10½c.; 1860, 10¾c.; 1861, 10c.; 1862, 9¼c. ℘ lb."

TEAS—Have been in good request, at very full and buoyant prices. 6,000 pkgs., chiefly Oolongs, have changed hands since our last.

TIN—Is attracting more attention, including Banca, at 44c.@44½c., and Straits at 42½c.@43c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 4,200 bbls., at 47c.@49c., the latter rate for E. & D., ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were less active. For Liverpool—10,600 bushels Grain, at 6½d.@7d. ℘ bushel; 200 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; 100 tierces Beef, at 4s. ℘ tierce; 250 pkgs. Provisions, at 30s., and 50s., by packet and steamer, ℘ ton; and 200 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s. 6d.@8s. ℘ bbl. For London—3,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 4½d.@3s. ℘ bbl.; 2,800 bushels Wheat, on private terms; and 200 tons Logwood, at 31s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—150 pkgs. Provisions, on private terms. For Bristol—300 boxes Bacon, at 30s. ℘ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Chimney Corner—The French Spy.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Actress by Daylight—Somebody Else.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) Church's New Picture, Under Niagara.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah, the Forsaken.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Colleen Bawn afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN ARENA—Classic and Modern Gymnastics.

WALLACK'S—The Provoked Husband.

NAPOLEON'S THEATRE—Great Napoleon Troupe.

CLINTON HALL (Astor Place)—Electro Psychology.

DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway—Second Concert of the Bastic Brothers.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 625 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year......$3 00
Two copies one year......5 00
Five copies one year......12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year......$2 00
Three copies one year......5 00
Ten copies one year......15 00
Twenty copies one year......25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

The Press correspondent at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac telegraphed last night that there was "nothing to telegraph."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimates the amount to be derived from all sources excepting stamp duties, during the current fiscal year ending with June next, at $61,777,799. From stamps he expects the receipts to be $15,000,000—making, in all, $76,777,799. The following fiscal year he expects will yield not less than $150,000,000.

A letter from Key West, under date of Jan. 12, states that a force of 2,500 men accompanied the fleet recently sent to undertake the recapture of Galveston.

The Navy Department has ordered Capt. Boggs, of the *Varuna*, after the pirate *Alabama*, in the first-class frigate *Sacramento*, to sail from Portsmouth, N. H. He will leave this week.

The New-Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury* notices a letter which was received in that city on Saturday last from a seaman on board the frigate *San Jacinto*, dated at Point-à-Petre, Guadeloupe, Dec. 25. The *San Jacinto* left St. Thomas on the 20th ult., in pursuit of two rebel schooners, which the American Consul informed them had left the day previous, loaded with ammunition and guns for a steamer outside, and after a pleasant excursion of three days returned to port. The American Consul at Point-à-Petre informed the Captain of the *San Jacinto* that Semmes had burned an American ship belonging to Maine, lying at Sombrero Island—a ship which the writer says they saw at that island, as the *San Jacinto* touched there on the 17th and remained two days.

The schooner *Hampton*, with a cargo for the rebels, has just been captured at Dividing Creek. The vessel took in her cargo at Baltimore, according to instructions received by her owners from the notorious rebel, George N. Sanders.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill to pay the French Spoliation claims was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The bill to authorize letters-of-marque and reprisal was reported back from the Naval Committee with amendments. Mr. Hale gave notice that he should call it up at an early day. A bill for the prompt and uniform administration of military justice and the better government of the army was introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts. The bill to alter the judicial districts of the United States, placing Michigan and Ohio in the Seventh District, was passed. The bill authorizing the President to negotiate treaties with certain Indian tribes, was passed. The bill to reorganize the Court of Claims was taken up, notwithstanding a protest from Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, and debated until the Senate found itself without a quorum, when it adjourned. The Special order—the bill relating to the discharge of State prisoners—was postponed to await developments regarding the action of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, which has recently decided unconstitutional the arrest of persons interfering with the draft.

In the House, it was decided to refer the President's Message, embodying his approval of the $100,000,000 Treasury Note bill, to the Committee of Ways and Means, and it was ordered to be printed. The Select Committee on the proposed new road between Washington and New-York was authorized to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses under oath. The report of the Committee on Elections, that Mr. Vandever, of Iowa, has not been entitled to a seat in the House since he was mustered into the United States service as Colonel of the Ninth Iowa Regiment, in 1861, was, after a long debate, adopted. The question was then raised that the resolution expelled Mr. Vandever, and that the Constitution required a two-thirds vote in such cases, but the Speaker overruled the point, and pending a vote on an appeal from this decision, the House went into Committee on the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government. Amendments to the first section, as agreed upon by the Committee of Ways and Means, were agreed to, but the House got no further before the adjournment.

### THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill to grant State aid to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was introduced. The Judiciary Committee was requested to prepare a general bill legalizing town bounties to volunteers.

The Assembly will be in session again this evening, when the Speakership struggle will be again renewed.

### GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *Arabia*, which arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, we receive advices from Europe two days later than those by the *Hibernia* at Portland, published yesterday. Reports were again current that the Emperor Napoleon intends to recommend an armistice between the North and the South. The American Minister, Mr. Dayton, had had interviews with the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and also with the Emperor. It was also asserted that the English Government would persevere in refusing to interfere in American matters in any manner. Sympathizing addresses to President Lincoln had been adopted in London and Birmingham. The British Parliament has been called to assemble in February. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have resolved to give a suitable reception to the officers of the first ship from America with provisions for the distressed operatives. The main English journals indignantly repudiate the recent advocacy of Slavery by the London *Times*, on Scriptural grounds. A ship had reached Liverpool with 1,700 bales of cotton, from the Cape of Good Hope, raised from Sea Island cotton seed. Another vessel brought 350 bales from Portugal. A new brigade of French troops was to embark for Mexico about the middle of January. Heated debates on the Mexican question were taking place in the Spanish Cortes. The Liverpool Cotton market was quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet, but steady. Provisions dull, but firm. Consols for money, 93¼@93½. Illinois Central Shares, 41@40½ discount; Erie, 43½@44.

The Second Emancipation Jubilee was held last evening at the Cooper Institute, Mr. John Peterson, colored, occupying the chair. Addresses were made by the Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, Theodore Tilton, Esq., Oliver Johnson, Esq., Mr. T. Morris Chester, colored, and the Rev. Hy Highland Garnet, minister of the Colored Church in Marion-street.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the trial of Henry Oliver for manslaughter, in killing the second mate of the ship *Francis B. Cutting*, was concluded, and the jury retired at noon. They had not agreed upon a verdict at a late hour last evening. The case was summed up for the prisoner by Edwin James, Esq., and on behalf of the people by Assistant District-Attorney Garvin.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Judge McCunn, Clara Barbara Volker, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. George Johnson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny and was remanded for sentence on Saturday.

The Stock market was active and buoyant yesterday, and left off at firm prices. The price of Gold is 147½ ℘ cent., about the same as on Monday. Exchange, 162½ ℘ cent.

Breadstuffs were in active demand, yesterday, at buoyant prices, as were also Sugars, Teas, Whisky, Tallow, Metals, New-Orleans Molasses, Wool, and Foreign Liquors. Cotton was decidedly brisker, and up to the extraordinary high figures of 75½c.@76½c. for Middlings, ℘ lb. A fair business was reported in most other articles. Freights were inactive.

The Live Stock markets are active this week, and prices of all kinds rule higher, in consequence of light receipts. Cool weather favors the consumption of meat, and butchers inclined to lay in a good stock; but were prevented by a light supply and high prices.... Beeves number 4,127 for the week, 3,687 of which were sold at Forty-fourth-street. They were in good demand, at high rates, on Monday; but large additions on Tuesday checked operations, and reduced quotations toward the close of the market to the figures of last week. The advance was about ½c. on the whole transactions, making the best market for months. The average of the sales reached 8½c. ℘ lb., net weight, and everything was sold off....Sheep and lambs are scarce, and worth ½c.@¾c. ℘ lb. more than one week ago. Fat, heavy sheep have been weighed out at 7c. ℘ lb., live weight. Fair stock sells quickly at 6½c....Live hogs are in good request, the demand using up the stock as fast as it arrives. An advance of ¼c. ℘ lb. is quoted, fat, heavy corn-fed hogs selling at 5¾c.@5⅞c.; light hogs, 5c., and still-fed, 4½c.

## The Deficiencies of West Point.

We are not at all prepared to accept the very bitter spirit lately manifested in the Senate against West Point as a just exponent of the feelings of the people; but it is undeniable that the institution is no longer the popular favorite it was. The Senate minority did wrong in seeking to make an end of the institution by withholding the appropriation necessary to its life; and yet it is perfectly true that the rebellion has brought out great evils and deficiencies in its management, never appreciated before. The aim should be not to destroy but to correct.

The primary error has been in not making native capacity the great criterion in determining the admissions into the institution. Generally this is the last consideration which influences the Congressman who has the nominating power. We may say that in nine cases out of ten, the disposition to serve some personal or political friend controls the entire matter. It is a mere chance if the boy actually selected from the dozens of applicants has any natural gifts whatever. This faithless style of performing a grave public duty, of necessity, fills West Point mainly with mediocrity, when in fact it ought to be the training-place of the very brightest young men in the land. Hon. M. F. Odell, member from one of the Brooklyn Districts, did a noble thing, last year, in promising the nomination, which was in his hands, to the best male scholar of right age in the public schools; and it was a most worthy boy who took the prize. Had our Congressmen in time past been equally true to the public interests in this important matter, we should not now have such reason to complain of the dearth of genuine genius among our military leaders in the present war.

It has been too generally taken for granted that a professional education at West Point *makes* a commander. It does no such thing; all it can do is to facilitate and improve. The commander is born, or, with all his science, he is no commander at all. Nature must give her certificate first; and if she has withheld it, no commission that West Point can authorize is worth the parchment it is written on. Nobody doubts that West Point, with its severe studies, is well able to turn out methodical, minute, pains-taking, exact men—men skillful in engineering, and proficient in strategical lines, intrenched camps, coast fortifications, and all the principles and theories of military science. But to think and determine, not in the recitation-room, or the parade-ground, but on the field, amidst the thunders of artillery and the flashing of musketry; to foresee and forefend dangers and difficulties; to supply unexpected deficiencies; to observe with a sure intuition and strike with timely impetuosity; to rise above ordinary rules in extraordinary contingencies; to know and to influence human nature, and to hold the affections and wills of men, as well as their bodies, in the hand—these are qualities indispensable to the great commander, and which West Point can no more bestow than she can make a racer of a dray-horse.

We are willing to go further and say, that it admits of serious doubt whether the almost exclusive mathematical training of West Point does not operate as a positive injury to all the higher commanding qualities. The profoundest philosopher of the generation, Sir William Hamilton, declared that "an excessive study of the mathematical sciences not only does not prepare, but *absolutely incapacitates* the mind for those intellectual energies which philosophy and life require." Probably this is too strongly stated. But it is certain that the most successful Generals of our Revolutionary war were men of little or no scientific training; that the most successful General of the last war with England was the civilian Andrew Jackson; that the most difficult and memorable battle of the Mexican war, the battle where the odds against us were four to one, was fought and won by Gen. Taylor, an officer of no book-science whatever; that the most successful of Napoleon's Marshals were originally unlearned soldiers from the ranks; that Wellington himself could hardly have solved a problem in Euclid; and that the two men who were more instrumental than any other fifty in suppressing the gigantic Indian rebellion were the civilian Sir John Lawrence, and the soldier, Henry Havelock, who made up his lack of book science by a will that sent him like a thunderbolt through rain, sun and fever, and countless hosts of a disciplined and desperate enemy.

We by no means intend to disparage the value of a complete military education. Where there is the genius to command, it aids it. Where there is no such genius, it at all events can make the thorough-bred subalters. But to render West Point what it ought to be, greater care should be taken to supply it with the best natural endowments to be found among the rising generation. Then there should be an assurance that the course of study there is in all respects adapted to its aims. This, to say the least, is now very doubtful. We must suppose that the Government itself has such a doubt; otherwise it would not have enlarged the curriculum from four years to five, as was done two or three years since; which arrangement, we suppose, would have continued but for the rebellion. Our own full belief is, that the education at West Point has been too strictly professional, and consequently too narrow. The divine, the lawyer, the physician has, or may have, the benefit of a four years' college course, and then enter upon his professional studies proper, which occupy three years further. The military aspirant, on the other hand, enters upon his professional studies at once, with no base but the elementary branches; and if these studies remain strictly professional, the result almost necessarily is a very one-sided sort of discipline and culture. To this professional narrowness in thought and reasoning, more than to any other one thing, is to be ascribed the extraordinary moral phenomenon of so many graduates of the institution disregarding the most sacred dictates of honor and duty, in treason to the Government that had educated them to be its special defenders. West Point has as good a right as any institution in the land to a complete and generous course of study that develops every form of intellectual force and moral worth. We hope yet to see the day when this will be realized.

## Mexican Affairs in Congress.

On Monday, Senator McDougal brought the subject of Mexican affairs before Congress and the country, by offering in the Senate a series of pointed resolutions, relative to the action of the French in Mexico.

Mr. McDougal's resolutions aver that the French Government is engaged in an attempt to subjugate Mexico by an armed force, in violation of international law and the tripartite agreement between England, France and Spain, signed in London, Oct. 31, 1861, the sincerity of which was assured to this Government by the several foreign Ministers resident in Washington. On this averment, Mr. McDougal's resolutions assume that it is the duty of our Government to require the Government of France to withdraw its forces from Mexico and "that it is the duty of this Republic now and at all times to lend such aid to the Republic of Mexico as is or may be required to prevent the forcible interposition of any of the States of Europe in the political affairs of that Republic."

Senator McDougal's resolutions are simply a bold and distinct attempt to sustain the "Monroe Doctrine." The question at once arises, are we in a condition to sustain that doctrine? Shall we throw down the gauntlet and bid defiance to France, and perhaps to all Europe combined? or shall we take the declaration of the various European Powers that they intend no subjugation or undue political control on this Continent? and then by a temporizing policy, go on with the hope of drifting through the shoals and quicksands of European interests, influences and diplomacy, until the ship of State is clear of the lee shore, all taught and tight from stem to stern, ready to let fly its broadsides on each and every foe, no matter how many they may be or from whence they come?

Senator McDougal's resolutions open up a subject that has been enveloped in much mystery, and one upon which the public certainly has no clear or distinct understanding. We have repeatedly asked, what cause has France to make war upon our neighboring Republic? But no response is made. Mexico has violated no treaty with France. Mexico owes France no money, and as to redressing outrages, the French residents in Mexico have repeatedly protested against the landing of an armed French force upon Mexican soil. The Emperor Napoleon himself declared to the Peruvian Minister on New-Year's day, that nothing was further from his intentions than interference with the autonomy of the Spanish-American Republics, and as to Mexico, he had no desire or intention to subjugate or unduly interfere in the internal affairs of that country.

But the Emperor Napoleon *has* designs in Mexico, or he would not now have a large armed force in the country, the expense of which, according to the recent French Budget, had, up to the date of that report, reached 80,000,000 of francs. What then are the designs of France in Mexico? Let them be made known.

We have never believed that France would meet with any great or lasting success in her causeless, unnatural and wicked attack upon Mexico, whether with or without any well-defined purpose. Nevertheless, her action in the matter is a source of deep irritation. Senator McDougal's resolutions may at least prove opportune in eliciting the information so much needed to clear up the matter, and show the country what its duty is in the premises.

## The British Smiths and Browns.

There is one portion of the intercepted correspondence of the Confederate Government with their agents in England which will, we do not doubt, inspire the loyal public with more misgiving as to the future than anything which has yet come to light. We have borne, if not with equanimity, at least with fortitude, during two long years, the covert or avowed hostility of the influential classes in Europe. The rank and fashion of England and the Continent are all against us, or use their immense moral influence in bringing us and our cause into disrepute, in exaggerating our reverses, and discrediting our victories. Much as this chagrined us for a time, everybody knows it has not at all disheartened us. Our soldiers have fought just as bravely as if their praises were on every lip in the "gilded salons" of the aristocracy, and have borne their hardships just as firmly as if there were a thousand duchesses and countesses occupied every night in making pie for them. There is, however, a limit to human endurance, and we greatly fear the revelations made in the intercepted dispatches have brought us close upon it. We needly hardly say that the discovery which so profoundly discourages us is, that, as appears by Mr. Memminger's dispatch of the 25th October to Mr. Mason, the Confederate Plenipotentiary in London, Smith, of Glasgow, and Brown, of Edinburgh, have both gone over to the enemy, and are now affording aid and assistance to the rebels. The importance of this incident must furnish our excuse for a second time publishing the dispatch which reveals it:

MR. MEMMINGER TO MR. MASON.

[*Triplicate*.]

Treasury Department, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Oct. 25, 1862.

*Hon. J. M. Mason, Commissioner Confederate States London:*

Dear Sir: Your letter of 1st August, inclosing triplicate of yours of the 23d April last, is just received. That will excuse the seeming neglect to Mr. James Smith, of Glasgow, in returning him a bond for his investment of £100. The sterling is now worth 150 per cent. premium, which makes the bill for £100 worth in dollars $1,100, for which sum a certificate of Government stock has been issued in favor of Mr. James Smith, and will be retained in this Department, subject to his order, and a bill drawn for the £100.

Your letter of the 1st of August also advises of the desire of Mr. James Brown, of Edinburgh, to contribute twenty-five pounds sterling. I have made the same arrangement for this amount, and have directed a certificate of stock to be issued in his name for two hundred and fifty dollars, as we cannot issue for fractions of less than fifty dollars. This certificate will be retained, subject to his order, and a bill drawn for the twenty five pounds.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of Treasury.

Of any sympathy with us and our cause from the Smiths and Browns of Great Britain we need hardly say we had long ago given up all hope. One of the Irish Browns, as the world knows, is now in the service of the Confederacy, as Assistant Secretary of State, and his influence upon the tribe at home has of course been pernicious. And then, everybody who knows anything of the English and Irish Smiths and Browns, is familiar with their practice of acting, as far as possible, on all social and political questions, with the Cavendishes and Herberts and Percys and Russells. A genuine English Smith or Brown is always true to his order, and is never found countenancing any movement which is at all vulgar or democratic, either in its origin or its tendencies. But in the Scotch branch of the family we confess, we had every confidence. They have, up to the present, given no indication of any desire or intention to favor the rebellion. Even after our disasters last Summer, when the National cause was at the lowest ebb, no word of reproach or scorn reached us from one of these ancient and honorable clans. The American public was therefore fairly justified in believing that they would preserve this attribute of reason to the last, and that if they did not extend to us the benefit of their countenance, they would at least withhold it in like manner from our enemies. This hope is now gone. The celebrated James Smith, of Glasgow, and the equally renowned James Brown, of Edinburgh, have both thrown off the mask, and have supplied the Confederate Government, through its Envoy Extraordinary in London, the one with the sum of one hundred pounds, and the other with the sum of twenty-five pounds. We wish we could cast any doubt upon this extraordinary and serious occurrence, but the dispatch in triplicate of the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, at once attests the authenticity of the story, and the importance which he attaches to it. By this time, doubtless, Smith, of Glasgow has got his bond for the one hundred pounds, and Brown, of Edinburgh, has honored the bill drawn upon him for the twenty-five. So the deed is done.

It only remains for us now to consider the effect of all this upon us and our fortunes. That the news, coming so soon after the disasters of Fredericksburgh, Vicksburgh and Galveston, will give a blow to public confidence, we fear is only too true. That it will elate the Confederates almost in the same degree that it depresses us, must also, we fear, be acknowledged. But if we are true to ourselves, this *cannot* exercise a decisive influence on the fortunes of the war. One hundred and twenty-five pounds, seasonable as the addition may prove to the rebel funds at present, cannot last very long in the face of expenditure on such a scale as their operations East and West just now involve. And then—and we confess this is our main reliance—it still remains to be seen whether *all* the Browns and Smiths will make common cause with these two Jameses, and place their resources also at the disposal of Memminger. If it was certain that they would do so, we should—there is no use in concealing it—tremble for the result. But we are assured by several reliable gentlemen, recently arrived from Scotland, that the Smiths and Browns of Glasgow and Edinburgh are not on good terms, and are pretty sure not to act in harmony for any length of time. Serious divisions, arising out of the intrusion of the hens of some into the back yards of others; disputes between the female members of the clan as to the mode of spelling the family names, touching the piano-forte performances of their daughters, and the claim of the Smiths and Browns to superiority in point of descent, have for some time prevailed amongst them; and if they have for the present been hushed up sufficiently to enable them to take concerted action with regard to the Confederacy, it has been due to the skillful diplomacy of Mr. Mason. But the calm is but temporary; the dissensions will, it is confidently expected, break out again, after the first evening party at which they meet. We must only do our duty like men, and hope for the best.

## Between New-York and Washington.

No one has made the trip between New-York and Washington, by railroad, within the memory of man, without being convinced that it is the most uncomfortable route of travel, for its importance and amount of patronage, in the United States. The inconveniences of the trip have been owing mainly to the breaks at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Havre de Grace, and the transfers of passengers at these places from one set of cars to another. Whether these changes of cars, and the confusion and delays they occasion, have been owing to lack of enterprise or want of accommodation, on the part of the railroad companies forming the line, or are to be charged to the jealousy of State and municipal legislation, we are not prepared to say. If the latter, the railroad companies are not so much to blame. They have made, perhaps, the best time and the closest connections possible with the municipal privileges they enjoy. Erie, in the north corner of Pennsylvania, for years contended for the privilege of making all the Lake Shore travel between the East and West change cars amid the pea-nut and pie-stands of her chief street; and in this claim was sustained by the Legislature of the Keystone State. Philadelphia, we believe, has not entirely outgrown the village peevishness manifested at Erie. We observed lately in one of her leading journals, a violent protest against the use of her Broad-street for the accommodation of proposed through trains between New-York and Washington.

It can hardly be that the railroad companies between New-York and Boston would not go to the utmost of their privileges in facilitating travel; for they get infinite abuse and opposition on every opportunity for not doing so. We are not disposed to require of them what they have not the right and power to perform.

The movement in Congress to secure better railroad communication between New-York and Washington, we heartily approve. We need it. But if it be possible to secure the improved travel through existing roads—as we do not see why it is not—it is every way preferable. An air line road may be practicable, but it will not materially shorten the distance *via* Philadelphia and Baltimore. An air line would cost enormously, and being confined in its business to the through travel and freight between Washington and New-York, it would not begin to pay adequate dividends. If the Government were dragged into the enterprise, it would require a heavy subsidy for years to keep such a road going. The line passing through Philadelphia and Baltimore, these great centres of population and business, would be able to underwork always any rival road, and in the end bankrupt it. The sole achievement, therefore, of an air line road would be to impair the business of the existing roads to the extent of part of their through business. Is such a work worthy of the spirit of a magnanimous and just Government? There are, perhaps, thirty millions of dollars invested, all told, in the present direct railroad lines between New-York and Washington. It was invested in good faith—it can be induced, no doubt, to comply with the National demand for improved travel. If so, it would be a scandal to have its propositions rejected. Government needs to *foster* not *ruin* the investments of its citizens, for it is in the prosperity of its citizens that its own hope of credit exists.

A route between Washington and New-York, that would be considerably inland, is a desirable thing for such an emergency, for instance, as a foreign invasion. But such a road would not necessarily interfere with the rights of existing improvements. But a direct road, and a rival road to the line now used, can never be successful as a pecuniary enterprise; and, if it could be, would owe its success to a Government crusade against thirty millions of private capital, which would be utterly unwarrantable.

Effects of a Good Resolution.—A few days ago the two Houses of Congress passed a resolution ordering that the soldiers who are fighting the battles of the Union, should be paid. Yesterday it was announced that Secretary Chase had placed to the credit of the army Paymasters an aggregate amount sufficient to pay the whole of both the army and navy of the United States, all their dues up to date. All owing to this joint resolution of Congress!

It is astonishing what a fine financial and military effect a good resolution has had. The wonder is that some member of Congress or of the Government did not sooner perceive where the hitch was that wronged the soldier of his pay, and kept his wife and children starving. It was the lack of a joint resolution of Congress, which might have been passed as well last July as now! Should it not be made somebody's business hereafter to look out for the interests of eight hundred thousand soldiers, and see that they do not suffer again, weary, weary months, for lack of a joint resolution of Congress? Let us keep a resolution standing for their benefit.

Missouri vs. Maryland—Exiles in Discord.—One of the anomalies of the Confederate Congress is, that it has Senators and Representatives from the States of Missouri and Kentucky—States which have no connection whatever with the Confederate Government, do not pay any allegiance to it, but in their organized, official capacities, call out, arm and forward, forty to fifty thousand soldiers each, to war upon secession as upon a traitorous insurrection. No popular elections were ever held in Missouri or Kentucky to choose and send members of Congress to Richmond. No ballot was ever cast in either State for a member of the rebel Government. Not a man, claiming to be a Senator or a Representative at Richmond, from the States of Kentucky or Missouri, could go back to "his constituents" without the absolute certainty of being snatched up by his admiring fellow-citizens, and safely lodged in the cells of a prison. Yet men, claiming to be such Representatives and Senators from Kentucky and Missouri, continue to meet periodically at Richmond — participate in Jeff. Davis' Congress—help to levy taxes on the rest of the Confederates, and pass conscription bills, with an impudence that is amazing. Why do not the real, genuine "old original" Secessionists, who bear the burden and heat of the day, spue these Border State neophytes out of their Government? It does not look well—the bogus representatives of a non-existing constituency holding the highest seats in the synagogue of Secessiondom.

The unmanliest part of the exhibition is that these bogus borderers are ungenerous as well as impudent. They not only claim an interest in a Confederacy which their States do not allow, but they undertake to be high priests, holding the power to decide who is and who is not entitled to enjoy Confederate privileges.

One Mr. Vest, of Missouri, is quoted in the Richmond papers as having, on the first day of the rebel Congress, just met, offered a bill "providing for placing in the military service of the Confederate States all persons residing in the limits of the Confederacy *claiming to be citizens of the State of Maryland*, after the 1st of February." This is intended, of course, to punish Maryland for not having joined the rebellion when Lee invaded the State. But did Missouri join the Confederacy any more warmly and fixedly when Price invaded that State? The pot is calling the kettle black.

The debate on Vest's bill brought out the general opinion of the rebel Congress that the fugitive Marylanders should do something to earn the beatitudes of the life they are leading in Dixie. Having gone South in search of their "rights," and found them, they should be taxed on them as on all other luxuries. This is rather a good thing on the Marylanders; but the suggestion is unique in its origin, coming from the representative of Missouri—a State that never elected Vest, that has chased all the Secessionists from its borders, and chosen a Legislature that is overwhelmingly for Union and Emancipation! The Marylanders in the Confederacy have not been smart. They should have gone into the Confederate House and Senate as members of Congress, as did Vest and his Missouri associates of a legislative turn of mind. They would have gained exemption thus from fighting.

## Massachusetts Military Matters.

Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The statistics at the Adjutant-General's office show that Massachusetts has contributed for the war 58,214 three years' men, which, with the three and nine months' volunteers and 12,000 men furnished to the navy, makes a total of near 100,000 volunteers from this State.

An order has been introduced in the House, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, for the enrollment of all able-bodied white citizens of the Commonwealth, between 18 and 45, and for their proper organization, equipment, drill, &c.; also for instructing the boys in the high schools in military discipline, and establish a school for military, scientific and classical instruction, to prepare young men for officers.

## Massachusetts Money Matters.

Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The report of the Savings Banks, prepared in the State Department, shows the amount of deposits in these institutions on the 25th of October, 1862, to be a fraction less than $50,500,000, being nearly $5,000,000 more than in 1861.

The following is the weekly statement of the Boston Banks:

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $38,231,700 |
| Loans and discounts | 75,824,100 |
| Specie | 7,716,8[illegible] |
| Due from other banks | 13,727,710 |
| Due to other banks | 16,347,800 |
| Deposits | 25,302,140 |
| Circulation | 8,100,000 |

## Miscellaneous War Items.

Messrs. Jas. B. Eads & Co. launched the gunboat *Osage*, at their works at Carondelet, near St. Louis, on Jan. 13. She is 190 feet long by 43 broad, with 4 feet depth of hold. The hull is sheathed with iron, and is divided into six water-tight compartments. She is built on the plan of the *Monitor*, with revolving turret, and will carry two 11-inch guns. She will draw only three and a half feet, with her armament.

It is stated that after the battle at Murfreesboro the Commissary Department was so deranged, and the supplies received in consequence so limited, that the men in Rosecrans' army not only appropriated the scanty supplies of corn which were brought up for the horses, but actually carved to pieces the dead animals and regaled themselves with horse-steak.

The gunboat *Carondelet*, on her way to Island No. 10, when just above Fort Pillow, picked up a snag, which tore away her upper works, knocked down her jack-staff, broke her log chains, and loosened her stanchions. She was towed up to the island by the *Wilson*. Two seamen were slightly injured.

Minnesota has just disposed of forty thousand acres of her school lands for about one quarter of a million dollars. There yet remain two and a-half millions to be sold.

The *Parthenia*, *Trio* and *Charlotte* were the names of the provision-boats burned by rebel cavalry, on the Cumberland River, on Jan 14.

## WEALTH OF THE NATION.

Annual Increase of Wealth no Fallacy—The Increase of Buildings and of Farms—Of Crops—Historical Illustrations—Difference Between an Invaded and Invading Country.

THE TIMES, Thursday, Jan. 1, 1863.

I am glad that my letter on "Wealth" has attracted some attention; for although our country furnishes the finest example of acquiring wealth, it has few sound economists. The City of New-York is remarkably prosperous, yet I know of no place in which a school of political economy might be set up to more advantage. In fact, it is doubtful whether either English or American books have exhibited any remarkable skill in the science of economy. Notwithstanding all that is said about ADAM SMITH, (whose doctrine on labor is unquestionably true,) I suspect that the French and Italians have been the best writers on that subject. At any rate, we have arrived at a period when we ought to have a better treatise on the subject than any we have.

Your correspondent, "G. M.," thinks I have fallen into a "fallacy." I think not. But, as the subject is important, and the information upon it by no means common, I will restate his objections, and furnish some additional facts. He remarks, "The opinion he has thus expressed may be true. I hope it can be proved. But, at least it is contrary to all the views generally held on the subject." I know it is a common opinion that war must be *per se* destructive; and if we take all the parties to it, and the whole world, it certainly must be destructive, for there is a certain amount of wealth which might have existed and been put to good use, absolutely perished. But it does not follow that one of those parties may not be comparatively flourishing, and notwithstanding the loss of part of its income, be growing rich by the accumulation of the residue. This was my proposition. It has received several *historical illustrations, contrary to the "views generally held."* In one of the most splendid and instructive chapters of history (see MOTLEY'S *United Netherlands*, vol. 1, chap. 7) it is recorded that the Dutch, after twenty years' war with Spain, "continued *to thrive and their resources to increase.*" Other examples may be found; but it must be self-evident that if one party, as is the case with the loyal States, suffer none of the ravages of war, and continue their production, which finds its way by an immense commerce into all markets, and borrows no money of foreign nations, that it not only may, but must increase in wealth, up to the point when the *exhaustion of labor* goes beyond the supply—and that is the true limit. NAPOLEON reached this when, after twenty years war with nearly all Europe, he undertook the invasion of Russia. Had the same number of able-bodied men existed in France in 1813 which were there ten years before, he would have recruited a new army and beaten the allies. France was exhausted.

In the case before us we must recollect that it is the South, not we, who are invaded. Nobody supposes that Virginia or Louisiana are growing richer. On the contrary, they are most melancholy examples of the destructive effects of war; and if the war were now to cease it must be many years before they recover from those effects. But, the loyal States have the same advantages in commerce and manufactures which Holland had in its contest with Spain; and, superadded, what Holland had not, an immense agriculture, whose surplus products are in demand throughout the earth. Let me give the general reader some facts, which, although local and particular, are remarkably significant. At this moment, the pork-packers of Cincinnati are cutting more hogs than was ever done in any year of that great provision market. The same is true of Chicago, and most other provision points in the West. In this very year, Ohio has raised the largest wheat crop she ever did, except one. The railroad which passes in sight of my window has increased its business fifty per cent. since the war. Its utmost power cannot carry off the freight-cars on its track. The farmers of the West have made as much molasses as was the whole produce of Louisiana. Keep the price of sugar up, and we shall raise our own sugar. Finally, the State of Ohio is called upon to pay twenty millions of dollars per annum to the National Government, and will do it without a complaint, and almost without being felt. Can a people do this who are not prosperous? Where were such evidences of wealth ever before furnished by any people?

But I am willing to take the matter *seriatim*, and will now answer what your correspondent considers my mistake. He says that I forgot "that these very earnings are *all the people have to live upon. Food and other necessaries have to be consumed.*"

Not at all. The amount of absolute loss by *consumption* is much less than is generally supposed. A farmer loses nothing by rent, fuel, and many minor articles, which do not enter into the Census. Hay is in the census; but where is the immense amount of pasturage, fodder, &c., &c.? Several years since, I examined that problem, by taking one of the interior counties of Ohio as my basis. I was satisfied that the county, which was a good one, and well cultivated, made more than ten per cent., net, on the whole capital of the county, after deducting the whole consumption of the people. I observe, also, that the *cash* increase of property in Ohio from 1850 to 1860 is *twelve per cent. per annum* on the whole valuation of 1850. The cash increase in New-York was seven per cent. The cash increase of Pennsylvania was nine per cent.; of Rhode Island, seven per cent.; of Kentucky, twelve per cent.; of Illinois, forty-five per cent. The increase of the *four* great States of the Ohio Valley (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky) *was eighteen per cent. per annum.* Now, this is a *net* increase of property, after the consumption is taken out, of existent tangible property. In regard to Ohio and Kentucky the proof is clear also, by a comparison of exports and imports, the exports of these States being immense. But there is a constant improvement in real property going on all the time, which adds greatly to the wealth of the country. In the year 1861-'62 (a year of war be it observed,) Ohio made *eight thousand new structures*, of all sizes and values, from splendid churches to small barns—most of them farmers' dwelling-houses, of small size. Churches, school-houses, &c., &c., are not assessed, so that they do not appear in that value. Then there are bridges, fences, cleared lands, roads, plantations, besides new machinery, and great increase of animals—processes which are not perceptibly arrested by the war. I give these merely as examples of the manner in which wealth is increasing. If the census statistics be taken as correct (and they are not overrated,) the increase of the loyal States (leaving out the parts of Virginia and Tennessee in our possession,) was, from 1850 to 1860, *six thousand five hundred and eighty millions* ($6,580,000,000) of dollars. The actual increase of these States was actually *six hundred and fifty-eight millions.* Taking the dead loss of the war at $450,000,000, (which is quite high enough,) as I estimated—then there is now an increase of $200,000,000 per annum. But the base of that increase was the census of 1860. We have now an increase of 36 per cent. in population and 100 per cent. in capital, as a new basis of calculation. The present annual increase in the loyal States, if we were at peace, is $1,100,000,000, and deducting the dead loss of $450,000,000, we are still increasing in wealth at the rate of $600,000,000 annually, and the demonstration, whether taken in detail or the aggregate, is as complete as it can be made. I know that the want of agricultural laborers may be felt next Summer; but I think not very severely. My conclusion is, that *if the currency question can be so managed as to avoid all foreign loans*, we can carry on the war with the South indefinitely, and grow rich all the while. I do not say that is a desirable end, but I say that *it is far better than to give up one inch of territory or one particle of power.* Your correspondent at New-Orleans *says Slavery is dead and buried.* If it be, the Valley of the Mississippi will be worth fourfold what was ever dreamed of. How do you suppose they count themselves rich now? Why, by two lines of a pen they assess one-third of their own people at $600 apiece. Now let New-York do that, and she will add *one thousand millions of dollars* to her assessed property! But would New-York be a dollar richer? Not a whit. Truly they have marvelous ideas of wealth down South, and we Northern people should be set down as first-rate blockheads, even to have believed one word of the trash which DE BOW and his fellow asses put forth as political economy.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

## OAKEY HALL ON HORACE GREELEY.

### Mr. Greeley Denounced as a Jacobin, a Three-fingered Jack, a Harlot, and a Gorilla.

### THE RADICALS' SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.

### NINE CHEERS FOR JEFF. DAVIS.

### MR. SEWARD CALLED A MAGNIFICENT LIAR.

### A PLEA FOR CONCILIATION AND PEACE.

A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., District-Attorney of this City, delivered an address before the Democratic Union Association last evening, on "The Radicals." Though but a new convert to the political principles of the Society which he addressed, it is not at all improbable that the learned District-Attorney recognized, among his audience, many with whom his official duties have made him familiar.

The Hall of the Association, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, which has been recently fitted up to commodious and neat style, was crowded—over a thousand persons being present.

On the platform were Hon. Judge MCCUNN, H. L. CLINTON, Esq., Gen. DUNDAS, Hon. JOHN CALLEHAN, Prof. MASON, and others of note.

Hon. LUKE F. COSSARS, previous to the address, announced that owing to further repairs in the Hall, there would be no lecture next Tuesday evening. He then introduced the speaker of the evening, Hon. A. OAKEY HALL, who was received with applause.

SPEECH OF HON. A. OAKEY HALL.

Mr. HALL commenced by thanking the audience for their reception of the theme. That theme, he said, should be properly stated. The political crimes against the national crisis committed by HORACE GREELEY and his Abolition Confederates. [Applause.] As Dr. PORSON, when asked to write the history of folly, said he could not do it, because it would take a thousand volumes, and he should not live long enough, so he could not attempt to do justice to his theme in one evening. [laughter.] that justice would take a thousand hours. [Laughter and applause.] He would divide the crimes of this Jacobin GREELEY, as was expressed in a popular play at the Bowery Theatre the six degrees of crime. [Laughter.] He would leave out of the question that other play "Three Fingered Jack." [Laughter.] He would divide the time into three periods. The period of excitement, the period of war, which is now happily suspended, and the period of *conciliation.* [Roars of applause and cries of "Peace."] Not peace yet, for the time of peace would be the fourth period. He spoke of crime in its legal sense, and also of Confederates in the legal sense. Those Jacobins of the North were trying to disunite the North, and when that was made apparent, and the mask fell off, it was his duty, as well as that of every good citizen, to act accordingly. The late Republican party had been shivered into Mosaic fragments by Abolitionism. [Applause.]

After introducing Gov. SEYMOUR'S late message, Mr. HALL proceed to quote from PARTON'S *Life of Greeley*, which he considered an autobiography. He quoted, amid great laughter, the record of Mr. GREELEY'S birth, when, the historian says, he was "black as a chimney;" of Mr. GREELEY'S feeling bad when a boy got ahead of him in school; how Mr. GREELEY barried off a gallon of rum when an execution was issued against his father's property; how Mr. GREELEY, when young, was in the habit of trying to coke the girls on first; how Mr. GREELEY was, when young, taken for an idiot. Mr. HALL intimated that Mr. GREELEY was a hypocrite on the subject of temperance and love, and that he tried to make everybody go out of the world as black as he came into it. [Laughter.] But, who were GREELEY'S confederates? He could not name them in one evening either. [Laughter.] They were named in the book of Prince GENOVESE, [laughter] and passages from that book would be printed in his address.

Mr. HALL here incidentally spoke of McCLELLAN as the Washington of modern times. [Applause.]

Mr. HALL thought it was too bad that so many people read the *Tribune* and did not read anything else; that too many people regarded that paper as their prayer-book. But, he thought the time would come when Mr. GREELEY would be unmasked. As we now wonder how such a man as Lord GEORGE GORDON could have followers, so would men fifty years hence wonder that such a man as HORACE GREELEY could have followers. He would classify the crimes of HORACE GREELEY as follows: First, the partisan political crime; second, the reckless treasonable crime; third, the civico military crime; fourth, the abolition domestic crime; fifth, the financial crime; and sixth, the foreign mediation crime.

Mr. HALL claimed that GREELEY & Co. at the North, did, before secession, the same work at the North that REDPATH & Co. did at the South; that they were sounding party cries at a time when they should have been working with the great conservative parties; that Mr. GREELEY was at the Union-square meeting cooling his ghastly abolition smile; and Mr. GREELEY knew just under which thimble the little abolition joker lay. [Applause and laughter.] They did not first establish a guillotine, but they had tried to establish a reign of terror. Would they have permitted such a meeting as this to be held a year ago? [Cries—"No, no."] Instead of helping their brother soldiers, they were helping their brothers who had their hands in their pockets, and only waited to have their elbows in the National Treasury. [Laughter.] HORACE GREELEY and his confederates cried "Union" when they meant plunder. [Laughter.] They had tried to defeat OGDEN in Brooklyn, in order to sustain the Abolition nominee, and had tried to stigmatize as a traitor that eminent jurist and friend of the Union, Judge DALY.

Mr. HALL asked, with the Albany *Evening Journal*, how many men would have attended the Union-square meeting, or have volunteered for the army if it had been announced that it was to be a war for the abolition of Slavery? [Voices, "None," "None."]

Mr. HALL, at this point, alluded to the presence of Gen. DUNDAS, who was received with applause, after which Mr. HALL told a story about some boys who got a skunk cornered in its den, but, instead of leaving it there to cool itself to death, let it out to have a little fun, and got odorized themselves. He compared the Abolitionists to the boys, and said the former let out secession and got Bull Run as a consequence. [Laughter.] Mr. HALL denounced the civico-military crimes of Mr. GREELEY and his associates in putting civilians in the army over the heads of educated military men, and in this connection condemned the appointment of Gen. HALLECK, who never saw a battle, to be Commander-in-Chief, and of a lawyer (Mr. STANTON) at the head of the War Department. He also disapproved the action of Gen. HITCHCOCK, as developed in the evidence before the McDowell Court of Inquiry—remarking that Gen. HITCHCOCK seemed to be at the head of an abolition conclave to embarrass the operations of Mr. McCLELLAN. He thought that Gen. McCLELLAN should have served the Commission as MARCEAU served the French Commissioners, and thus have put an end to this civico-military interference. Mr. HALL traversed the President in these civico-military crimes, and said he, under such circumstances, we could expected to succeed—and succeed against JEFFERSON DAVIS. [Applause and hisses, the applause predominating.] Some people would say, fire nothing about JEFF. DAVIS; [applause;] but he would say something about JEFF. DAVIS. [Applause, and a voice—"Where's KEARNEY?"] Mr. HALL then detailed the military execution and experience of JEFF. DAVIS, and asked how, in this contest, did Mr. LINCOLN appear, with his "my plan?" (Great laughter.) Which would win in a race, a full-blooded horse, driven by a stable boy, or a "worker blind?" driven by HIRAM WOODBURY? [Voices—"HIRAM."] Mr. HALL thought so, too, and he believed that even GREELEY had called JEFF. DAVIS a HIRAM. [Laughter.]

Mr. HALL characterized Mr. GREELEY and his associates as the Abolition harlots of the country. [Laughter.] These harlots, he said, had approached FILLMORE and HUNTER, and obtained the issue of their proclamations, and at last approached the virtuous LINCOLN. [Laughter.] All he would say about the emancipation proclamation would be to give a dialogue said to have occurred at Richmond between two slaves.

SAMBO.—"POMPEY, we be free after de first January."

POMPEY.—"Who say dat?"

SAMBO.—"Massa LINCOLN."

POMPEY.—"Pears to me dat peads upon Massa LINCOLN more dan pon Massa LINCOLN." [Laughter.]

Mr. HALL made a humorous contrast between the Southern guerrilla and the Northern guerrilla—the Abolitionists coming under the latter head. After paying a high compliment to the literary ability of Mr. BRYANT, Mr. HALL estimated that Mr. BRYANT was a gorilla, and, in support of that view, quoted from the *Independent* an article by Mr. BRYANT, ending with—"God and the negro alone can save the Republic." [Hisses and laughter.] For himself, he would rather that the white race of the North should be subjugated by the South, than that we should owe our salvation to the negro. [Great applause, and three cheers for the sentiment.]

Mr. HALL reviewed Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS' bill for the arming of the negroes, amid much laughter and applause. He brought down strong denunciations upon the plan, saying that such a force would be discharged by the Government succeeding Mr. LINCOLN.—[applause]—that Gen. DUNDAS did not leave the service too soon; that he would like to see the white man who would dare to take office in such a force. Mr. HALL ridiculed the probable spectacle of negro infantry, artillery and cavalry.

Mr. HALL next considered what he called the financial crime of HORACE GREELEY and his confederates. He said that Mr. CHASE was like Micawber, simply waiting for something to turn up; that he had no financial plans; that it was a strange currency which was worth—a part of it—100 cents on the dollar, and another part 150 cents on the dollar.

*Mr. HALL here read an original piece of doggrel*, with a refrain said to be pathetic—humorously hitting off the notes of our financial condition.

Mr. HALL next considered the foreign mediation crime, and urged that Mr. GREELEY hated Mr. SEWARD because Mr. SEWARD hated foreign mediation. Mr. HALL wanted to see the conciliation and peace movements which were to be inaugurated and carried on, to be begun here and here alone. Mr. SEWARD had kept foreign Governments at bay by doing the most magnificent lying ever known in the history of diplomacy.

Mr. HALL closed his address, which had lasted over two hours, with a strong appeal for the triumph of conservatism and the overthrow of Abolitionism.

There was loud calls for DUNDAS, but it was announced that Gen. DUNDAS had left the hall. After an announcement that the next lecture would take place at the same place a week from next Tuesday, the meeting adjourned at 10¼ P. M.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

### SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

Mr. FOLGER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a number of bills, to alter existing laws, adversely; among others, those making certain agreements void except made in writing; defining the duties of executors and administrators relative to forfeited recognizances in New-York. The Committee has already over seventy bills amending existing laws, in its hands.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to grant State aid to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. It gives $300,000, one-half on the completion of forty miles, and the other half on the completion of eighty miles of the road.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, a resolution was adopted requesting the Judiciary Committee to prepare a general bill legalizing town bounties to volunteers

Adjourned.

### ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly is not in session.

### The State Debt.

NO PREMIUMS ON COIN—COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMPTROLLER.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 17, 1863.

*To the President of the Senate:*

SIR: I have received from the Senate the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Comptroller be respectfully requested to inform the Senate, at his earliest convenience, the aggregate sum paid during the last year in premiums on coin, to pay interest or principal of the public debt of this State, and whether, in making such payments in coin, any distinction was made among the holders of State Stock, Comptroller's Bonds, or other evidences of State indebtedness; and if such distinction was made, the reason for it, and also the authority of law under which such purchases of coin were made. Also, in what funds was the interest on the Comptroller's Bonds paid, and the $300,000 State Stock, redeemed the past year, known as the Astor Stock.

In compliance with the request contained in the foregoing resolution, I have the honor to inform the Senate that no sum whatever has been paid out of the Treasury, for premiums on coin. The payments made in January and April, 1862, were made by the Manhattan Company, from the specie and specie funds deposited with it before the suspension of specie payments by the banks.

For the payment of interest due in June, and for subsequent interest, the deposit banks were requested to contribute in coin a certain percentage of the amounts deposited with them before the suspension, upon the condition that all of them should so contribute. All of them, fifty-four in number, promptly complied with this request for the June payments, with the exception of the Bank of Havana, in Schuyler County, and the Susquehanna Valley Bank, at Binghamton.

These banks having declined, and the premium having risen rapidly, it was found impossible to secure the coin for the subsequent payments without purchasing it. But as the Legislature has made no appropriation for that purpose, no premium could be paid from the State Treasury. The Manhattan Company, however, in order to protect the credit of the State, offered to make the purchase, upon its own responsibility, to the extent necessary for the payment of the interest upon the funded debt of the State, and take upon itself the risk of the requisite appropriation being made by the Legislature. With the concurrence and advice of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and of the Comptroller, it has made such purchases. The aggregate sum paid for the premiums upon the coin thus purchased, as appears by the account rendered by the Manhattan Company was, for Canal Stocks, $220,433 37; for General Fund Stocks, $12,561 63.

I am not aware of any express authority of law which either empowers or forbids the Manhattan Company to make such purchases if it chooses to do so.

The current expenses of the State, and the Comptroller's revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the tax levied by the act of April 16, 1861, for the purpose of raising troops to be mustered into the service of the United States, were paid in the same description of funds which were received for the taxes and sales due to the State.

The reason why the Manhattan Company was advised to pay the interest on the funded debt in coin was because such was the practice of the United States, of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and such had always been the practice of New-York, and it was believed that the credit, the interest and the honor of the State required it. The reason why the current expenses, ordinary indebtedness, and revenue bonds, were paid in such funds as were received, was because there were no other funds with which they could be paid.

There was no fund known as the Astor stock redeemed during the past year. During the present month Mr. ASTOR has transferred to the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, $450,231 26, and they have paid him that amount for it by check upon the Manhattan Company. It is presumed that this payment is the one intended to be inquired into by the resolution.

Respectfully yours,

L. ROBINSON, Comptroller.

### The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

Court of Appeals Calendar for Wednesday, Jan. 21: Nos. 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. SACHARIN, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 703 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (round floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Gold Medal Paris, 1862. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for CHILDREN TEETHING—Not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Over Coats,
AND
HEAVY BUSINESS SUITS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
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REDUCED PRICES.
DEVLIN & CO.,
COR. BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.
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Pearl Starched Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

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$5 per cent. below usual prices.
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BUSINESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS,
At the same reduction.
AT
CLARK'S,
Nos. 398, 400 and 402 Bowery, New-York,
Opposite the Seventh Regiment Armory.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—Reports of the Howard Association—Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

Laughing (without) Gas—At Clinton Hall. Ladies experimented upon. Messrs. BRITTAN & FISKE will continue their lectures and psychological experiments EVERY EVENING this week. Class THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER MULTIPEDAL TRUSS invites the most searching criticism. This instrument and a Varicocele Truss may be seen at *Dr. Riggs' Office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.*

Ankles.—Ankles and Balmoral Boots
ANKLETS.—For ladies, misses and children.
ANKLETS.— W. H. JEFFERS,
ANKLETS.— No. 378 Broadway.

Ankles.—LADIES' ANKLETS.—Every lady to be
ANKLETS.—in full dress for skating, should have a
ANKLETS.—pair. For sale at MILLER'S,
ANKLETS. No. 387 Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 37 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Second Hand Safes for Sale Cheap, for cash, at No. 109 Maiden-lane.

## MARRIED.

ABBIANCE—HORNER.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 19, by Rev. Mr. TUTTLE, DAVID ABBIANCE to ANNE-BETTE OPHELIA HORNER, both of this City. No cards.

PATTEN—HARDMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, at the Church of St. James, by Rev. J. L. Schenck, WM. S. PATTEN to MARY E., daughter of Aaron Hardman, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

STEWART—MARTIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. McElroy, WILLIAM STEWART to JANE, eldest daughter of the late James Martin, all of this City. No cards.

## DIED.

BOWERS.—In Hopkintown, Mass., on Monday, Jan. 19, EMMA A., wife of Chauncey G. Bowers, of this City, aged 26 years.

BOSWICK.—In New-Orleans, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, HENRY P. BOSWICK, M. D., Surgeon in St. James Hospital, aged 36 years.

CAMLEAN.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, of heart disease, JOHN CAMLEAN, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of the First Baptist Church, of this City, of which he was a member for more than half a century, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 5 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock, from whence his remains will be conveyed for Greenwood for interment.

COOK.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 19, suddenly, GERTRUDE, wife of the late John Cook, aged 18 years, 2 months and 27 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday morning, Jan. 22, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Henry C. Cook, No. 26 2d-st.

CRAIG.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 19, MARTHA LYTLE, youngest daughter of John B. and the late Martha Jane Craig, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 200 West 44th-st.

DUNCE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, of water on the brain, AMELIA MARIA, daughter of Nevins G. and Hannah Dubois, aged 2 years, 7 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral service, on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 18 Concord-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken on Friday morning to Compton Flatbush, L. I., for interment.

EARLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, of consumption, Miss SOPHIA EARLE, daughter of Sylvester Earle, in the 45th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the house of her uncle, Justus E. Earle, No. 113 Waverley-place, on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Hamburgh on the 10 o'clock train, Hudson River Railroad, on Friday morning.

FRANZ.—In Hoboken, on Monday, Jan. 19, KATE AMELIA, youngest daughter of Edwin C. and Kate E. Franz, aged 8 weeks and 6 days.

God in His wisdom has recalled
The precious boon his love had given,
And though the casket moldered,
The gem is sparkling now in Heaven.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 119 Garden-st., Hoboken, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FRETTINGHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, SARAH W., wife of A. B. Frettingham, aged 46 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 189 Hicks-st., on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

GARDOR.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 19, JOHN JOSEPH GARDOR, aged 18 years.

His remains will be taken from St. Vincent Hospital to Calvary, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HARDMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, MARY PARSONS, relict of the late Lewis Hartman, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, James L. Todd, No. 76 2d-av., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to the Lawrence Burying-ground, Long Island, for interment.

LEVINSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, of pneumonia, CHARLES THAMER LEVINSON, in the 43d year of his age.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 270 13th-st., on Thursday, at 1½ o'clock. The remains will be interred at Cypress Hills.

MASSMANN.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, Mrs. FANNY MASSMANN, after a long and painful illness, in the 72d year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her brothers, John and Thomas, and of her sons, James, Hugh, Peter, John and William Henry, and of her son-in-law, Michael Prenty and Pat. Colgan, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday next, Jan. 22, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, corner of 54th-st. and Broadway, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, corner 50th-st. and 9th-av., and from thence to Calvary Cemetery, for interment.

OWEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, MARIA, wife of Thomas Owen, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 17 East 34th-st., on Thursday, at 9 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SARAWOOD.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, JANE ELIZABETH, wife of Rev. James M. Sherwood, and daughter of the late David Lambertson, Jamaica, L. I.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Presbyterian Church in Bloomfield, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

N. B.—Bloomfield cars leave Jersey City Ferry, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 11½ o'clock A. M., returning in time for the 4½ train for Jamaica.

TERRY.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 20, CHARLES LAWRENCE, only son of Samuel H. and Louisa Terry, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 24 E. Kinney-st., corner of Orchard, Newark.

WILKIE.—In Brooklyn, Monday, Jan. 19, ELIZA O., widow of the late Alexander Welsh, in the 78th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Hannah M. Logan, No. 208 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, to Dr. Taylor's Church, South Jersey, N. J., where service will take place at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Cortlandt-st. Ferry, at 12 o'clock M., to convey the friends to the Church.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 22.—Jan. 20, 1863.
42, 29, 20, 36, 64, 67, 11, 38, 21, 43, 62, 44.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 24.—Jan. 20, 1863.
68, 71, 65, 27, 11, 75, 19, 74, 16, 43, 26, 77.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S Advertisement on eighth page.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
HEAR!
INSTANTANEOUS CURE OF DEAFNESS.

We have much pleasure in placing the following testimonial before our readers. It illustrates the unrivaled skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg, as it is from a most reliable source:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.

I have great pleasure in testify to the skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I went into his office completely deaf, and came out with perfect hearing. I think Dr. Von Eisenberg one of the cleverest oculists and aurists in the world. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes on each of my ears, gave me no pain whatever.

SAMUEL G. HUNT,
No. 5 Monroe-av., Greenpoint, L. I.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congested blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1862.

I have been for many years afflicted with deafness, accompanied by a roaring noise in my head, for the treatment of which I placed myself under the care of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and am happy to say that in this case the Doctor has shown that skill and knowledge which has placed him at the head of his profession. I do, therefore, with the strongest confidence, recommend any one afflicted with deafness to place themselves under his care.

HENRY BROWNING, No. 241 West 36th-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1862, 128 EAST 10TH-ST.

*J. E. Von Eisenberg, M. D.*—DEAR DOCTOR: I write to express my thanks to you for the great benefit my little daughter has derived at your hands. She came to you almost blind, not able to bear light. You pronounced the disease to be Granular Inflammation of the purulent form, with great Photophobia. After one week's treatment she saw well, and she is very nearly cured. Accept my thanks for the great skill you have displayed, *and I shall be happy to show her to any one who may call on me, hoping thereby to be of service to others similarly afflicted, and also to yourself.*

Yours, truly,
MRS. HOPKINS.

STRABISMUS,
OR
CROSS-EYE,
CURED IN ONE MINUTE.

NO. 618 BROADWAY.

THE
AMERICAN YOKE SHIRT,
Combining
ELEGANCE, COMFORT AND DURABILITY.
A new article, and to be had only at
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, corner of Grand-st.
BROADWAY, corner of Warren-st.

"TIME TRIES ALL THINGS," AND HAS proven that WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is the remedy, par excellence, for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping-cough, bronchitis, asthma, phthisis, sore throat, influenza, and, "last, not least," consumption.

☞ Buy none unless it has the written signature of "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper.

TO JOBBERS.
The only house in America dealing in
TIES
exclusively, was established by P. F. Smith in 1848.

In announcing a change in our firm, (the withdrawal of T. A. BROUWER,) we desire to call particular attention to the largest and most attractive assortment of NECK-TIES, STOCKS, SCARFS, etc., ever offered to the trade, *at prices which will positively meet all and every kind of competition, either foreign or domestic!*

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,
Old Stand, No. 76 Warren-st.

SPECIAL TRAIN OF CARS
EXCLUSIVELY FOR ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
Will leave Jersey City daily, at 5:30 P. M.,
FOR
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, AND THE GREAT WEST,
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Having arranged with the New-Jersey and Camden and Amboy Railroads for a special train of cars to be run daily over their roads, are enabled thereby to forward all descriptions of freight to Baltimore, Washington and the Great West, without breaking bulk or changing cars at Philadelphia.

Merchandise shipped at our office, No. 59 Broadway, before 5 P. M., will arrive in Baltimore and Washington next morning. Our Western cars are run on passenger trains from Philadelphia, via Pennsylvania Central, Steubenville and Ohio River Railroad, to Cincinnati, and by connecting trains to all parts of the West.

For particulars as to rates of freight, &c., &c., please apply to our principal office, No. 59 Broadway, or at branch office, No. 442 Broadway, and 278th-st depôt.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
SHIPPERS OF
SUPERIOR SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated
BLACK HEATH WHITE ASH,
BROAD MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH,
DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH
AND
COALS BY SINGLE CARGO
or larger quantities on Contracts, at lowest market prices.
OFFICE NO. 45 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

TO JOBBERS ONLY.
T. A. BROUWER,
(Of the late firm of SMITH & BROUWER,)
Importer and Manufacturer of
NECK TIES,
*46 Murray Street.*

EARRINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.
Some as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars a Set, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 416 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

FLOORING—LARGE VARIETY.
BOX,
SHINGLES,
SHELVING, and a general assortment of Lumber, at wholesale and retail, by
SMITH & WILLSON,
1st-av., corner 35th-st.

SKATING! SKATING!
LLEWELLYN PARK.—The owners of country seats in Llewellyn Park are notified that the large Skating Pond (seven acres) at Eagle Rock is now in fine order for skating.
ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 19, 1863.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SKATES.
A GOOD ASSORTMENT
AT MODERATE PRICES.
W. H. SAYMOUR & CO.,
No. 4 Chatham-square.

BURNSIDE'S ARMY.—THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY have removed similar packages for officers, soldiers and others connected with the Burnside Army, at Aquia Creek, Falmouth and Mill Point, and other places in the vicinity.

Making requirement of war taken. Friends of the soldiers are notified that packages containing one bottle of Liquor will be confiscated by the Provost-Marshal.

Care should be used in addressing boxes or packages. The company, regiment and division, should be written in full on each package.

Our Express leaves daily for the army at Norfolk, Suffolk, Newport's News, Falmouth, Aquia Creek, Washington and other points at 4½ P. M.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway,
No. 442 Broadway,
278th-st. Depôt.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAP

THE CANADA OIL WELLS.—The question most eagerly asked of persons just come from Enniskillen is generally the all-important one of whether the wells are holding out or not. It is a fact that many of the flowing wells have ceased to flow; and others, while still continuing to flow, do no longer yield the immense quantities that they did at first. But then, there remains yet untouched a large area of what there is every reason to believe to be good productive oil territory. The work of drilling and sinking wells is still vigorously carried on, and a rise in the price of crude oil to $1 or $2 per barrel would set the drills agoing at a rate hitherto unheard of. The owners of wells which have ceased to flow do not think it worth while to drill down any further until a more remunerative demand arises for crude oil. When this takes place, every effort will be made, both by drilling further and pumping, to bring the oil up, if there is any to bring. The question whether former flowing wells will yield oil by pumping, has yet to be determined.

Oil Springs is certainly the busiest place of its size to be seen; in fact, a perfect hive of industry, full of life and motion. The population of the whole diggings is estimated at 2,000 or more. There are still more people than can find house-room to live in, and rents are of tip-top height. Landlords of houses appear to have taken "Excelsior" for their motto. Think of six dollars a month for the up-stairs, merely, of a frame house about 18 by 24, and three or four competitors for it at that. People continue to come in faster than houses can be built for them. The hotels and boarding-houses are crowded, and the unfortunate inmates are fairly lost for want of a place to go to in the evening, and even for seats to sit upon after supper-time. A good reading-room is the great want of the place; and I am astonished that such an institution has not yet been established. Whoever may have the enterprise to start something of the kind, will be sure to do well by the operation.—*Corr. of the Toronto Globe.*

THE SKATING CATASTROPHE A HOAX.—The *Elmira Advertiser* says: "The report sent over the telegraph wires, and published in all the papers, of the death by drowning of twenty-seven persons at Harpersville, Broome county, a day or two since, turns out to be a cruel hoax. The person guilty of the meanness of perpetrating it should be ducked in a horse pond until he is nearly or quite drowned, and never allowed the pleasure of skating again in his life."

# SECOND EDITION.

**WEDNESDAY, ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.**

FIRE ON SHIPBOARD—$30,000 WORTH OF KEROSENE OIL BURNED—THE VESSEL ENTIRELY CONSUMED.—The prize schooner *Sarah Starr*, captured about a year since, laden with turpentine, and trying to run the blockade, was entirely consumed last evening about 6 o'clock, together with 1,500 barrels of kerosene oil, valued at $30,000. When brought to this port the schooner was bonded by the Government, the owners taking her and paying over her assessed value. She had just been laden with a cargo of kerosene oil, and was about ready to sail when she took fire. She was owned by —— Muir, a Liverpool merchant, resident in this City, and is a total loss. No particulars could be gleaned last evening relative to her insurances.

**Arrivals in the City.**

C. H. Harkers, of Philadelphia; Maj. O. Robinson, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. H. Harris, U. S. A.; Lieut. R. F. Frank, U. S. A.; J. T. Haskill, of Cincinnati; J. H. Felson, of Philadelphia, and John King, of Baltimore, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. H. Reynolds, of Albany; D. Brunell, of Buffalo; N. Wheeler, of Connecticut; Capt. Sweeny, U. S. A.; Gov. Cummings, of Georgia; D. Boyd, of Philadelphia; J. W. Hilt, of Philadelphia, and O. Phelps, of Buffalo, are guests at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Jos. S. Colidge, J. C. Dodd, J. S. Hooper, W. P. Hall, all of Boston, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21.

**Arrived this Forenoon.**

Bark Kate (of Baltimore,) Laprelle, Buenos Ayres Nov. 27, with hides, wool, &c., to Henry de Cordova & Co. 30th, passed Montevideo. The ship Wellington, Barstow, for Montevideo to load for Liverpool, sld. a few days previously. Dec. 6, lat. 27 41 S., lon. 42 35, saw bark E. F. Herrimans, steering to the southward; did not speak her. Dec. 16, lat. 12 19 S., lon. 30 15, saw ship Franklin "Haven," standing N. E.

Bark Blue Jacket, (Br., of Jersey,) Dean, Rio Janeiro Dec. 7, with coffee to master.

Bark Tergust, (Meck.,) Tasso Bradherring, Lisbon 32 ds., with lime and wool to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Hermicna, (Span.,) Menferer, St. Domingo City 25 ds., with mahogany to J. Riera & Co.

**Below.**

Ship American Union, Liverpool 37 ds. The Captain of the American Union states that he has had continued westerly gales the entire passage. Dec. 17, lat. 48 46 N., lon. 35, spoke the bark Carolina, from Quebec, bound E. Dec. 29, spoke brig James Jn. Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, bound to Liverpool loaded with oats, with loss of topmast head, in a gale, a few days previous. Asked what they wanted. They said a sail. Told them they could have the boat if they sent men to take her back when they get there. The crew refused to take it on board, saying it was no use, as they could never get the vessel home, and wanted to be taken on board the ship. We took them on board. The night being moderate we lay by her till morning, and sent the mate on board to examine her. He found the vessel tight with the cargo somewhat shifted. My mate wishing to go on board of her, and some of my men volunteering, I let him go, and gave him a sail-boat, &c. He bore away for Liverpool or Queenstown. On the 30th, had a heavy gale from the westward. A sea struck us, and knocked off the fore channel, also taking about thirty feet of plank shear clean out from the bulwarks.

Ship Gen. Williams, Liverpool 40 days.
Bark Cabot, (Br., of Pictou,) from Cork.—By pilot-boat Jas. Funck, No. 22.
Ship Shakespeare, from London.
Ship Esther, from New-Orleans.
Bark Tampecus, from Lisbon.—By pilot-boat Jane.

## PERSONAL.

CHARLES PARK, MUSICIAN.—INFORMATION wanted by the mother of CHARLES PARK, Musician in the Eighth Infantry Band. Address a note to J. RICHIE, Box No. 106 *Times* Office, immediately.

## MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTABILITY and in the enjoyment of a moderate income, wishes to open a correspondence with a lady, with a view, ultimately, to a matrimonial alliance. She must be intelligent, vivacious, and have a taste for literature and music, and be under 25 years of age, as the subscriber is a young man. Money no object, if the lady is willing to live in an unostentatious but comfortable manner. All answers will be treated with sincerity and confidence. Address L. W. H., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; she is a good cook, understands pastry and desserts; has the best of City references from her last place for fourteen months; six years from her former place. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—*A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK*; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objections to assist in the washing if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 148 West 19th-st., up two pairs of stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent woman wants a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS OR TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A German Protestant girl desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, first-rate laundress; will do her best to please; has the best of references. Call at 279 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook—understands all kinds of dishes—in a first-class private family or private boarding-house; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 60 West Washington-place, first pair of stairs, back room, No. 5.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, from 11 until 4 o'clock, at No. 239 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, waitresses and general servants now disengaged at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall; some very desirable servants suitable for gentlemen's families, many of which are Protestant; also, colored and Germans, and have testimonials and references of the highest order from Brooklyn families. MANNING'S new and spacious office, corner of Court and Joralemon sts. (formerly of Tillary-st.)

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young German girl, a situation as cook in a private family; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 217 Wooster-st., near Amity, in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable Protestant woman, who understands her business perfectly well, and a person that can be highly recommended from her place of advertising. No. 86½ West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; all kinds of pastry, meats and soups; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 109 East 28th-st., [illegible]

AS COOK AND [illegible] respectable Protestant young [illegible] situations in a small private family together; they have the best of City references from their last place, where they have lived four years, as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 65 West 16th-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a trustworthy woman, who perfectly understands cooking in all its varieties, all sorts of soups, game, poultry, made dishes, jellies, creams, truffles, puddings and pastries. Can have unexceptionable City references. Call, or address Mrs. W., for two days, at No. 194 East 17th-st., near 1st-av. Washing objected to.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—SITUATION wanted, as cook, by a person who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 194 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Also, a first-class waitress, who understands her business thoroughly; has no objection to the country; or would do fine washing and ironing and chamberwork; can do French fluting; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 194 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS FIRST-RATE COOK.—A TRUSTWORTHY and respectable woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; can come well recommended. Address COOK, at No. 221 West 28th-st., first floor, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress or as laundress; can furnish the very best of City references from her last place, where she has lived a long time. Call at No. 48 West 13th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a place as chambermaid, or to take charge of a child, and assist in chamberwork; over two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen until engaged at No. 121 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent person as chambermaid, and to do the fine washing and ironing, in a good private family; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 248 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman wants a situation to do chamberwork and assist with the washing, or would do the general housework of a small family; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 128 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do the fine washing and ironing; understands fluting and crimping; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3/4, corner 6th-av. and 23d-st., over the liquor store; entrance, No. 70 23d-st., side door.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted as chambermaid and waitress, or any kind of up-stairs work, by a very competent English Protestant young woman; having lived up the Hudson, is desirous of going in that direction. Can be seen at No. 962 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and chambermaid; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; can get the best City reference from her last place; is willing and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 437 7th-av., corner of 37th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; would take charge of a baby from its birth, and has had long experience; the best of City reference can be given. Apply for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has been accustomed to the care of young children; lived four years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 254 West 38th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress or chambermaid, by a respectable Protestant girl; good City reference. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; or as seamstress; is willing to do chamberwork; no objections to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 94 West 24th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman, lately from Ireland, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good plain sewer; is willing to make herself useful; wages no object; reference given. Can be seen till suited at No. 470 3d-av., near 34th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth; no objection to travel. Six years' City reference. Call at No. 120 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a very respectable young person; best of references given. Call at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family in the city; has good city reference. Call at No. 140 East 28th-st., Room No. 7.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent person, as infant's nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to taking care of an infant from its birth; will be found a most trustworthy woman; would go a short distance in the country. Best City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 413 6th-av., one door above 25th-st., in the fancy store.

FRENCH NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE FRENCH girl, who speaks German and English also, wishes a place as nurse, seamstress or lady's companion. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation; can do all kinds of sewing, and take care of children; understands waiting on a lady, or would do chamberwork if required. Good references. Apply at No. 132 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR ATTENDANT TO AN INVALID LADY.—Situation wanted, by an experienced and most respectable person, who is highly recommended by families with whom she has lived for several years. Can be seen at BOOKHAM'S, No. 400 4th-av., near 29th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as seamstress, by the day, week or month; understands dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call, for two days, at No. 118 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; has had a good deal of experience in dressmaking; can do all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., 3d floor.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER wishes a situation by the day, week or month; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, also children's clothing; the best of city reference given. Apply at No. 387 6th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day, as ladies' dressmaker to private families; is accustomed to the best of French work. Call, or address Miss M. F., Dressmaker, at No. 1 Milligan-place, between 10th and 11th sts., 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION wanted, in a hotel or gentleman's family, by an American widow lady; good references furnished. Address Mrs. J. STANLEY, Williamsburgh Post-office.

AS WAITRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman desires a situation in a first-class private family as waitress; understands her work in every respect; can give unexceptionable testimonials for neatness and capability. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 49 University-place.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as waitress and chambermaid; would assist with the washing; has no objection to take care of children; can produce the best of reference. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st., *between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.*

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman, as a first-class waitress, one that thoroughly understands her business; best of City references given. Call at No. 83 West 19th-st., first floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; has many years' experience, and over two years' unexceptionable references from her last employer, whom she can refer to. Call at No. 81 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman as first-class waitress; has no objection to do chamberwork; has got the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 113 West 24th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, AS waitress, by a thoroughly competent young woman, with from three to five years' reference from her last employer's, to whom she refers. Can be seen at BOOKHAM'S, No. 400 4th-av., near 29th-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY a middle-aged Protestant woman a situation to do general housework in a small private family; wages not so much an object as a good home; good City references. Call, for one week, at No. 87 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, top floor.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a few families' or gentlemen's washing. Good recommendations given if required. Call at No. 173 East 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., (founded in 1842,) where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The Proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years. Also on hand, small girls and girls lately landed. No. 69 6th-av.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

A FULL SUPPLY OF HELP CAN NOW be had at the Manhattan Employment Office, No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st., among which are Protestants and Catholics, for all capacities, with the best of references, many of which will go in the country. A. M. SEE.

THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND THE neighboring cities are respectfully informed that Mrs. MATILDA C. GREEN has removed her agency for employment to No. 680 Broadway, east side, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 23d-st. Wanted, good help for every calling. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS OR COOK.—WANTED, BY a Protestant woman, a situation, as first-class laundress, cook; has had long experience in both capacities; also, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress—in one house; both have good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT tidy woman, who is not afraid of work, a situation in the City or country, as above; is a most excellent laundress; does up linens in magnificent style; is a thorough servant; wages $8; will go as cook in a private family. Call at No. 106 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE AND INTELLIGENT young woman wants a situation in a private family as laundress; understands her business perfectly; can do French fluting; with the very best of city reference. Call for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as laundress; she fully understands her business and has the best of City reference. Can be seen at 111 28th-st., corner of 7th-av., third floor.

AN ELDERLY PROTESTANT WOMAN IS desirous of obtaining a situation as companion for an elderly or invalid lady. She can give unexceptionable references, and will do her utmost to give satisfaction. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av. She is able to instruct children in music, &c.

### MALES.

AS CASHIER OR BOOK-KEEPER.—SITUATION wanted as cashier or book-keeper, by a man of business qualifications and experience, in a banking or mercantile house, either in this City or elsewhere. Address R. S. T., Station F.

AS SALESMAN OR BOOK-KEEPER.—Wanted, a situation as salesman or book-keeper, in an iron house, by a man of business qualifications and experience, who can influence a good City trade. Address R. J. T., Station F.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by man and wife; no incumbrance; the man is a practical gardener or farmer; his wife is a good cook and dairywoman; have been many years in this country; can give the best of reference; will be found perfectly trustworthy in taking care of any gentleman's place during his absence. Apply or address O. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER WANTS A situation; would take charge of a small farm; understands the care of stock, and all work around a gentleman's place. Address D. F., No. 117 West 11th-st., in the picture-store.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a single man in the above capacity, or would work in a storage porter, if required; advertiser is sober and steady, and can give good reference. Address W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS FARMER.—A PRACTICAL FARMER, WHO has had the management of a gentleman's farm the year past, desires a similar situation; refers to his present employer. Address GEORGE LEWIS, Huntington, Long Island.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a steady, reliable, Protestant young man, of long experience in the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c., who thoroughly understands his business, having lived with some of the first families in New-York, as his reference will testify. Address M. P., for two days, or W. GIBSON, No. 382 Broadway, or J. R. LAWRENCE, No. 410 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman; is a sober, steady man, of long experience; can be highly recommended by the most respectable family in this city as a groom and coachman. Any command left with Chas. R. Walters, saddler, cor. 13th-st. and Broadway, or Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for T. B., will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady, reliable, experienced man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is quite conversant with the management of horses, carriages and harness, as his references (which are in the City) will testify; has lived three years in his last place. Address N. B., at Mr. J. Low's private stable, No. 65 East 22d-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS of procuring a situation for his coachman. He is honest, sober, and can be trusted implicitly. Any gentleman or lady in want of a trustworthy young man will do well by calling on or addressing W. C. C., No. 98 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable man, as coachman, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is an excellent driver, and a good groom; has the best of City references. Can be seen at, or address a note to W. M., care of C. Waters, No. 849 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, or as coachman and groom; understands his business; has a good character; can milk a cow if required; no objection to the country. Address H., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a capable Englishman, who understands his duties in every particular, and can give the best references for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address BROWN, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS BARKEEPER OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a young man, a situation as barkeeper or coachman; best City recommendation. Apply at 117 West 28th-st., Room No. 11.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single man, capable of taking care of horses, and drive if required; can work in a garden, and make himself generally useful; has good City reference. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Address W. H., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single young man, in the City or country; understands gardening and farming, and the care of horses and cattle; will make himself useful to his employer. Call, for one day, at 135 East 26th-st., any time till 3 P. M.

AS USEFUL MAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single man, who understands the care of horses, drive if required, or work in a garden, and make himself generally useful; has good City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

AS LIGHT PORTER.—EMPLOYMENT wanted by a single man, American, as light porter, agent, foreman clerk in a fruit store, or in any respectable business where he can make his board for a short time. References given as to honesty and respectability. Address M. G., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A WAITER MAN WHO CAN give the highest testimonials as to capacity, &c., is desirous of attending on private or public parties. Any commands left at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av., will be promptly attended to.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A SOBER, industrious man, who is willing and able to work; is a good penman and figurer; steady work more an object than salary. Any person wanting a good man will address ROBERT, Box No. 205 *Times* Office, this day.

A YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD ADDRESS, an American, wishes a situation in a wholesale or retail store, where he can make himself generally useful; satisfactory reference given. Address A. R., Box No. 193, *Times* office.

GRAPEVINE PRUNING, AND ALL KINDS of gardening work done by an experienced gardener, who has practiced over 20 years, in Germany and here; promises to give full satisfaction. Apply to F. E. GUYSE, No. 211 10th-av.

## HELP WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—ONE WHO writes a quick and neat hand, and can come well recommended. Address Box No. 195 Post-office, Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, TWO GOOD SILK Salesmen in a Broadway store. Apply by letter and real name to W. J. B., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A CLERK, FOR A RAILROAD ticket office. Salary $12 per week. Two conductors, two brakemen. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—*A TEACHER OF GYMNASTICS.* Apply at No. 672 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FIVE VALUABLE HORSES FOR SALE.—One white (Billy Button) ragtail; rapid traveller; makes up well; 15 hands high; is perfectly kind, and would make an excellent horse for a Doctor's use. Price, $275. One black horse, (Bill,) 16 hands high, ragtail; carries himself speedidly; clean, handsome traveller; would make an enviable coupé horse; sound and reliable. Price, $125. Also, a black colt, coming 5 years; he is a young horse of great promise; sound and gentle. Price, $165. Also, a very superb pair of iron grays, nearly 17 hands high, well matched, of elegant action, sound and well broke, manes and tails flowing, and silver tipped. Price, $900. Address Box No. 3,326, Post-office, New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MANAGERS OF THE LIFE-SAVING BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK was held at No. 13 Insurance Buildings, Wall-st., on Tuesday, the 20th inst. The President presented, with appropriate remarks, a silver medal and twenty-five dollars in money to Louis Wilson, for rescuing, at different times, two persons from drowning in the Hudson River, at Pier No. 21, New-York City, in August, 1862. He also presented to John Cole and William Purdy each a silver medal and twenty-five dollars, for rescuing a little boy from drowning in the East River, at the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, on the 10th of December, 1862. The officers of the Association were unanimously reelected for the ensuing year, as follows, viz.:

THOMAS TILESTON, President.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Vice-President.
JOHN D. JONES, Secretary.
W. H. H. MOORE, Treasurer.

WANTED—A STEAM ENGINE OF 12 TO 15 horse power, with or without boiler. Also, two steam pumps. Must be low priced. Address Box No. 1,324 Post-office.

SHELVING FOR SALE.—A FINE LOT OF shelving, suitable for dry goods or fancy goods. Apply immediately at No. 11 Murray-st., of LAWTON & WHITE.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

## FINANCIAL.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 39 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN CITY BONDS FOR SALE.—$50,000 Brooklyn City six per cent. Municipal Bonds, maturing from 1881 to 1883. A sinking fund is provided for the extinguishment of these bonds, and they are well worthy of the attention of those seeking secure investments. Apply to H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 33 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BOOT AND SHOE AND RUBBER BUSINESS PAPER bought and sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities. Also, Government claims and commercial paper bought and sold by P. W. GALLAUDET, 1 Wall-st., cor. Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 6 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
5:20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7:30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates.
Demand Notes for duties.

AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 34 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM ST., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Saturday, the seventh day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of one hundred and seventeen, or any portion thereof, of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1863. Also for any other bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the Sinking Fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.,
By EDW. L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen, composing the third class, were elected for three years:

| | |
|---|---|
| M. B. SPAULDING, | J. M. TOBIN, |
| GEO. W. POWERS, | BENJAMIN W. FLOYD, |
| EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, | OLIVER BRYAN, |
| ABEL K. FOSTER, | MARTIN A. HOWELL, |
| DANIEL L. ROSS, | EDWARD A. BISSY, |
| FRED. C. OAKLEY, | ALFRED F. ARNOLD, |
| F. J. HOSFORD, | JOSEPH F. SANXAY. |

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., New-York, Jan. 12, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE ERIE AND KALAMAZOO Railroad Bonds, which fell due on the 1st day of March last, are requested to present them at this office without delay for the payment of the principal and accrued interest of said Bonds.
No payment of interest will be made on any of said Bonds outstanding after March 1, proximo, that shall have accrued after that date.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED first-class clothing house, owing to changes in the firm, are in want of TWENTY-FIVE to FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, as special capital. It will be shown to the satisfaction of any capitalist that the investment desired can be made exceedingly profitable, and the parties advertising will be found to be of the highest respectability. Address, with real name, Box No. 2,387, New-York Post-office.

IRVING BANK.—NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1863.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order,
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 17, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for fifteen Directors, and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d day of February, 1863, at their Banking House, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 32 Exchange-place.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 30 Exchange-place.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on improved real estate in this City. Apply to J. & J. GEMMEL, No. 290 Broadway, Room No. 6.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., New-York, Jan. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—RESOLVED, THAT THE TREASURER be directed to announce that a Dividend of Two per Cent. be paid on the full paid and scrip shares and Canceled Bonds Scrip of this Company on the 2d day of February next, free of Government tax; that the same be paid on all shares on which the calls shall have been duly paid, and that this payment on the full paid shares shall be in anticipation of the coupon of Two per Cent. due on said shares under the Deed of Trust, payable 1st July next.

*Resolved*, That the transfer books of this Company be closed on the 23d inst., and be reopened on the 3d day of February.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 14, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Two and One-Half of One Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company (free from Government Tax) has been declared, payable on the 29th inst., at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, (Transfer Agency,) No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 19th inst., at said Transfer Agency.
The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and reopened on the 29th inst.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 13, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per cent., and an Extra Dividend of Five per cent., *(both free of Government tax) out of the earnings of the six months ending* Dec. 31, 1862, both payable on and after MONDAY, the 2d of February next.
Stockholders registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.
The transfer books will close on the evening of the 21st inst., and reopen on the 3d of February.
GEO. B. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST., Jan. 14, '63.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend or Interest, under the provisions of the By-laws, for the last six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and at the rate of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, free from Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday of this month.
The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, New-York, Jan. 17, 1863.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND—THE CORN EXCHANGE Bank has this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable on the 2d day of February next. Government Tax assumed by the Bank.
The books will be closed from 20th inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order,
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 28 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., (free from Government Tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

ARCTIC INSURANCE CO., No. 18 WALL-ST., New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand, free from Government tax.
V. TILYOU, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent. has been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Clinton Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Sec.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE Fire Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

## DIVIDENDS.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 170 Broadway.

This Company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT., to those entitled to participate, payable on the 7th day of February next. Also, an interest dividend of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the Scrip of 1861, and a cash dividend to stockholders of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. All free from Government tax.
LIVINGSTON SALTERLEE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Monday next, Jan. 19.
The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 27, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable at the office of M. Morgan's Sons, on FRIDAY, the 2d January. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to 2d proximo.
JAMES J. DAY, President.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 15th inst. By order
GEORGE HODGSDON, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 5, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS STOCKHOLDERS on the 2d day of February next, a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, at the office of the Treasurer in Buffalo.
HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., Jan. 7, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has been declared by this Company, payable on demand.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 4 per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 63 Broadway, opposite Trinity Church, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 2½ per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1863.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, on and after MONDAY, the 19th inst., on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum; and on sums of over Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, upon sums entitled thereto. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors.
Bank open daily, from 10 to 2, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7 P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, Secretaries.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500, and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable, free of tax, on and after MONDAY, the 19th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 19th January. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st January. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE,
Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, *in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.*

SECOND.—*That the Abstract of the said Estimate* and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit:
Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.
Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."
And
FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM TERHUNE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber—the executor—at his place of business, No. 4 Ann-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 15, 1862.
d17-law6mW JOHN J. GLOVER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McINTOSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of J. Healey, No. 131 West Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 26, 1862.
JAMES BLAKE, JAMES HEALEY, Executors.
au27-law6mW*

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
The newest and best styles, at low prices.
"Moulson's" and "Marsden's" superior English Skates. Ladies' and Children's Skates in great variety.
Tool Chests, from $1 to $25.
Boys' Sleighs, Parlor Skates, &c.
NATHUSIUS, KUGLER & MORRISON,
No. 230 Bowery and No. 10 Division-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, SILVER WARE, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at private residence No. 29 Union-square, corner of 4th-av. and 16th-st., EXECUTOR'S SALE, BY ORDER OF E. D. MORGAN, Esq., EXECUTOR OF MRS. JOHN GRISWOLD, DECEASED.

Elegant household furniture, paintings and engravings, solid silver and fine plated ware, horses, carriages, harness, robes, &c., will be sold without reserve, viz.: velvet carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, large vases, parlor suites of rosewood, covered brocade do., brocatel curtains to match, lace do., gilt and centre and corner tables and candelabras, bois de rose and ormolu secretary and flower stand, rosewood piano-forte, oil-paintings, rosewood etagere and cabinet, mirror backs, statuary, Three Graces, chandeliers and brackets, fancy chairs, rugs, &c.

DINING ROOM—Antique clock, mounted ormolu curtains, black walnut extension table, buffet, side table and chairs, covered green morocco; rich dinner service, blue painted flowers and birds, a large assortment of solid silver of various kinds, do. Sheffield plated ware, glass ten sets, cutlery, engravings, &c.

BEDROOMS—A large and general assortment, consisting of glass wardrobes, dressing bureaus and glasses, bedsteads, worsted delaine curtains, lace do., mattresses, bedding and bed-linen, bookcases, bagatelle and table and other articles.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES—A very valuable pair of switch-tail bay horses, in fine condition, very stylish drivers; an elegant coupé, ivory and silver-plated mountings, in perfect order; an open barouche, a pony carriage, two sets rich plated double harness, best City make, blankets, robes, &c.

For further particulars see catalogues.

The sale will commence with the horses, carriages, &c., viz., 10½ o'clock.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, No. 130 Broadway.
PEREMPTORY SALE
OF THE ENTIRE
MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE AND ELEGANT DECORATIONS
Of the five story residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av.

TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock precisely, comprising the largest variety of elegant rosewood parlor, chamber, dining room and nursery furniture, paintings, bronzes marble groups, china and silverware, &c., offered at auction this season, the whole having cost over $9,000; two elegant suites of rosewood furniture, in brocatel, with slip covers; twelve superb hair mattresses, rich mantel and pier mirrors, silk lace curtains, solid rosewood centre and pier tables, &c. No postponement. Sale will commence in the dining-room with China, silverware, &c.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—D. D. CAULKINS will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, all the furniture of the four-story residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, marble-top centre and side tables, etageres, elegant rosewood piano-forte with pearl keys, cost $600; solid rosewood parlor suites in satin, Turkish easy and reception chairs, mirrors, lace and satin curtains, clocks, rich China vases, tea and dining tables, dining-room chairs, China tea and dinner sets, crockery of all kinds, silver ware, ruby and cut glassware, ivory table cutlery, together with a large assortment of chamber furniture in rosewood and mahogany, beds and bedding, spring and hair mattresses, sofas, rockers, mahogany and walnut cushioned chairs, sofa bed, stair carpets, kitchen ware, stoves, &c., &c. Sale positive and without reserve. Deposits required. Dealers attend.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Jan. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., an assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and velvet carpets, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, painted mahogany side cottage suite, hair mattresses, iron bedsteads, carved rosewood bedstead, spring mattress, 7-octave rosewood piano, oak suits in green reps, oak extension table, pieces oil-cloth, 12 yards each, nearly new; stair rods, music rack, gilt-frame mantel mirror, curtains and cornices, stair carpets, toilet tables, lounges, &c.; also, an assortment of office furniture, standing and sitting desks, chairs, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., an elegant close-panel hammer-cloth coach, built to order by Wood Bros., only one year since; has been but little used; is upholstered in crimson silk reps, and cost $1,400.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

PERMIT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.—Public notice is hereby given that permits for the construction of vaults will be granted by this Board from and after this date, and until further notice, at the following rates, viz.:

For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used exclusively as dwellings, thirty (30) cents per superficial foot.

For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used for business purposes, in connection with dwellings, fifty (50) cents per superficial foot.

For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used exclusively for business purposes, seventy-five (75) cents per superficial foot.

All excavations below the surface of the street, whether covered or open, are considered as vaults within the meaning of the ordinance.

The measurement to be paid for is the space to be occupied by the vault (including the walls) outside the building line. No vault can extend beyond the line of the curbstone, or be commenced before a permit is obtained, under the penalties specified in the ordinance relative to the construction of Vaults.

THOMAS STEVENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Sewer in Downing-street, from the sewer in Bedford-street to within sixty feet of Bleecker-street; sewer in Bethune-street, from the west line of West-street to the easterly curb line of West-street, and for the construction and alteration of receiving basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort-street, and paving West-street, from Liberty-street to and through Cortlandt-street to Greenwich-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Downing-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets, both sides of West-street, west side of Washington, from a point one hundred and four feet south of Hammond-street to Little Twelfth-street, both sides of Hammond, Bank, Bethune, West Twelfth, Jane, Horatio and Gansevoort streets, from Washington to West-street, and both sides of Gansevoort-street, from West-street to a point one hundred and twenty-five feet west, both sides of Cortlandt-street, between Greenwich and West streets, and both sides of West-street, between Liberty and the north side of Cortlandt-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 15, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-third streets. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-fourth streets, and both sides of the intersecting streets, between Fifty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, from and to points distant half-way between the avenues and streets lying on either side of and immediately contiguous to said Ninth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or *either of them, are requested to present their objections in* writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 10, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee, will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, [illegible]
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

## PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 302 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,

Wall Tents and Flies.
Hospital Tents and Flies.
Common Tents.
Wall Tent Poles and Pins.
Hospital Tent Poles and Pins.
Common Tent Poles and Pins.

To conform in all respects to the specifications in this office, and to be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors.

Bidders will state how many they wish to furnish, and the shortest possible time in which certain portions of the number bid for can be delivered. A proper guarantee must accompany the proposals.

The privilege of rejecting any portion or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the public service, is reserved by the United States.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Tents," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. General.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 38 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND leases, and charge nothing, unless I succeed. E. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 76 Nassau-st., Office No. 5.

[illegible]

NATURE'S REMEDY.

Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the INFALLIBLE for uniformly good results! In a retrospective view of an extensive practice of near half a century, in which thousands have been cured, it is difficult to find a single case of "gonorrhea" that has not been extirpated promptly by the INFALLIBLE. [illegible] Young men, do not patronize quack doctors or quack medicines! Avoid them as you would life-long suffering. Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects. Sold by C. O. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; and S. CAMPBELL, corner 8th-av. and 26th-st. Price $1 per bottle. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States, S. BAKER, No. 420 Broadway.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a warning and A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying, at the same time, THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE, by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Leight-st. [illegible]

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Leight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for disease of a private character. [illegible] Address to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases [illegible] his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. [illegible] Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs, in a state of health and disease [illegible] Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY NO MORE MONEY to Advertising Quacks, but go to a respectable place and buy a standard work. Trall & Jackson's PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, which contains FULL DIRECTIONS for the LASTING CURE of EVERY kind of sexual disease or weakness. $3. Sold in New-York City by O. S. PELT, No. 36 Walker-st., and also by Sinclair Tousey and Henry Dexter, and all enterprising booksellers.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills, infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—THIS celebrated medicine, prepared by Dr. J. T. Stratton, will be supplied to the trade by F. C. WELLS & CO., General Agents, No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 138 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned as Merchants and Commission Agents at Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, under the firm of STITT, COUBROUGH & CO., and at New-York in the United States of America, under the firm of JOSEPH STITT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOSEPH STITT,
WM. KAY COUBROUGH.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of STONE, BOWMAN & BLISS is terminated by the death of George R. Bowman. The surviving partners will continue the Domestic Commission Business at No. 48 Park-place and No. 45 Barclay-st., under the firm of STONE, BLISS & FAY.
WM. W. STONE,
ROBERT BLISS,
SIGOURNEY W. FAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.
WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.
NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1863.

MY BROTHER, LEWIS A. STREIT, HAS an interest in my business from this date, which will in future be carried on under the name of SAMUEL STREIT & CO.
SAMUEL STREIT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

## STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at [illegible]
JAMES [illegible]

[illegible]

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, [illegible] leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 21.
AFRICA, [illegible] leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 28.
CHINA, [illegible] leaves New-York, Wed'y, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, [illegible] leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, [illegible] leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$132
Second Cabin Passage........ 80

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$112
Second Cabin Passage........ 60

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer JURA, Capt. Aiton, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Jan. 24.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $70 and $87. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

FOR BEAUFORT, N. C. AND PORT ROYAL, S. C., ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY'S NEW STEAMSHIP MARY SANFORD

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

The AUGUSTA, Dinsmore, will succeed the MARY SANFORD, and leave New-York on or about the 1st of February.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE........Saturday........Jan. 24
EDINBURGH........Saturday........Jan. 31
KANGAROO........Saturday........Feb. 7
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin........$[illegible] Steerage........$[illegible]
First cabin to London........[illegible] Steerage to London........[illegible]
First cabin to Paris........[illegible] Steerage to Paris........[illegible]
First cabin to Hamburg........[illegible] Steerage to Hamburg........[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $[illegible]. Steerage from Liverpool, $[illegible]. From Queenstown, $[illegible]. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, FOR $30.—The first-class Clyde-built, iron steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. Panama, is intended to sail from New-York to Liverpool and Glasgow direct, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 12 noon, from Pier No. 20, foot of Murray-st. This fine steamer is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort, convenience and safety of passengers. [illegible] Rates of passage: First Cabin, $60; Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of provisions. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 2; MONDAY, March 2.
Passage money to Nassau........$[illegible]
Passage money to Havana........[illegible]
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S PASSAGE-OFFICE, NO. 86 SOUTH-ST.—The unrivaled clipper ship ALBION will sail for Liverpool Jan. 24, and the ADRIATIC for London, Jan. 28. Apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by B. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 22, second story.

## RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 8, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3, 5, 6.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at [illegible], and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, Commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains see time-tables.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M. for Yaphank and intermediate stations, as excursion train. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
[illegible] P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

| FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST. |
|---|---|
| Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5 P. M. | 7:25, 10:25 A. M., and 3:57 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.) |
| Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M. | 10:57 P. M. |

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILroad.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.; for Piermont 12:15 P. M., and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays 4:45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

## STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3¼ P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and most of the interest in a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

TO BROKERS.—A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIence, and now in the business, who can furnish $5,000 to $10,000, wishes a partner with some capital, who understands the note, stock or specie brokerage business. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, with real name and particulars, (which will be strictly confidential,) PARTNER, Box No. 134 Times Office.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 120 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

$5,000 TO $15,000.—AN EXPERIENCED business man would invest from $5,000 to $15,000, in cash, as active partner in an established business. Responsible parties will address, appointing an interview at their place of business, GERMAN, Box No. 132 Times Office.

$2,000 TO $3,000.—A CASH-PAYING BUSIness for sale, or a partner taken. Ill health and business in another city, cause. It is safe, pleasant, respectable and increasing. Pays $60 to $100 weekly. For particulars, inquire at the Institute, southwest corner 6th-av. and 28th-st.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE.—SEVERAL energetic men wanted as partners, with a capital of $50 to $1,000, to operate in this and adjoining cities and to travel. Profits large and business not laborious. Apply to B. R. STURGES, Office second floor, No. 467 Broome-st., New-York.

$200 WILL BUY A THREAD AND needle and fancy store in a good neighborhood, opposite Broadway. Rent low. Parties wish to leave the business. Call at No. 504 8th-av.

WM. H. DENNING'S PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.

Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the sole agent, MARTIN H. HOBBETS, 103 Pearl-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

In consequence of the UNEQUALED TRIUMPH of THE BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL CUBAS, and the distinguished character actor, MR. C. W. COULDOCK, who have nightly drawn the LARGEST AND MOST DELIGHTED AUDIENCES to witness their impersonations, the management has pleasure in announcing the repetition of the same character performances, WEDNESDAY, and EVERY EVENING until further notice.

MR. C. W. COULDOCK will appear in the rôle of Peter Probity, in which he has achieved so genuine an artistic triumph, in the exquisite domestic drama of THE CHIMNEY CORNER.

After which, Celeste's celebrated military drama, THE FRENCH SPY.
Henri St. Elme, Hassan, a wild Arab boy, Mathilde de Merie ........ CUBAS
Introducing her grand BALLET DANCES.

THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) Jan. 21, AT DODWORTH'S ACADEMY, No. 806 BROADWAY. THE SECOND CONCERT OF THE BRETTO BROTHERS. The pets and admiration of both Press and audience. Their combined ages are but thirty-one years.
Emil Grasse, 12........Violinist
Bernard, 11........Violinist
And THE Young One, only 7........Cornet à Piston
And yet the Herald says that this latter, MASTER RICHARD, "played a Solo with a perfection of detail which rivaled the performance of the most experienced artists." The Sunday Times adds that, "His appearance created quite a sensation." And the Sunday Courier is bewildered to conceive "where he gets his wind from."
On this occasion he will play an entirely new GRAND FANTAISIE.
(He is the smallest performer in the world.)
They will be assisted by Mad. CLARA BRINKERHOFF, Soprano; Miss LIZZIE M. ALLEN; And the celebrated American Tenor, WILLIAM CASTLE. Tickets, 50 cents. Concert commences at 8 o'clock. Carriages can be ordered for 10 o'clock.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE.
No. 539 Broadway.
S. B. Lent........Manager
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the largest and most complete collection of LIVING BEASTS, BIRDS AND REPTILES in America. New and rare animals are added almost daily. LADIES AND FAMILY PARTIES are reminded that the exhibition is open throughout the day and evening without intermission. Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

ASTONISHING AND AMUSING.—LECTURES AND EXPERIMENTS IN ELECTRO-PSYCHOLOGY.—Prof. E. B. Burgan and T. Fiske will continue their lectures and wonderful and amusing experiments at Clinton Hall, (Astor Place,) every evening during the week. Persons coming forward voluntarily from the audience will have their sights, hearing, taste, senses, perfectly controlled by the operator. Admission, 25 cts. Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 7½. Classes will be formed for complete instruction this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY high basement house No. 95 7th-av., on the southeast corner of 16th-st., complete in all internal arrangements; hot and cold water throughout, furnace, gas, &c. Terms easy. Inquire of E. L. KENNEDY, No. 39 William-st.

MURRAY HILL RESIDENCE FOR SALE, or in exchange for unproved City property—a spacious and splendid house, 40 by 62 feet, with two full lots attached, and additional ground, if desired, beautifully situated, in the immediate vicinity of Madison-av. The house was built and is occupied by the owner, and has all the details and essentials of a perfect dwelling is believed to be unsurpassed. Address VENDOR, Box No. 182 Times Office.

NETHERWOOD ESTATE FOR SALE.—This estate, formerly the residence of Mr. Gardner G. Howland, is situated on the banks of the Hudson River, between New-Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie; contains 200 acres of land, with a river front of nearly a mile, and contains four building sites each with extensive and beautiful views of land and water.

There are on the premises a mansion house, considerably enlarged by the late occupant; a cottage dwelling, a gardener's house, entrance lodge, stables, green-house and graperry, and also farm-house, barns, &c.

The main entrance is over a graveled road of about half a mile in length, bordered by a great variety of American and foreign trees. The unusual attractions of the place, the fertility of its soil, its salubrity and its unexceptionable neighborhood, noted for its fine roads, render this estate a most desirable country home for a gentleman of taste and fortune. For terms, apply to
WM. H. ASPINWALL, Executor,
No. 33 University-place.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone front house on Washington-square, 25 feet by 50 feet; lot 25 feet by 100 feet. Will take the following New-Orleans Securities in payment: Canal, Citizens, Southern and Louisiana Bank Stocks, Consolidated Bonds, Gas Stock. Apply to the owner, HENRY MORGAN, No. 27 William-st.

A NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHESTWOOD, N. J., between New-York and Philadelphia; village lots for $10; farms, 1 to 20 acres, suitable for gardening, trucking, fruits or cranberries. Terms easy. Several 500-acre lots for sale. Send stamp for circular.
D. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, and their vicinity, to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to F. A. BERT, No. 383 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 8 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK ENGlish basement house No. 436 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, with lot and stable in the rear, on Pacific-st. Terms easy. For particulars apply at No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FIRST-CLASS stores Nos. 40 and 60 Barclay-st., with lease of lots. Will be sold low, and terms made to suit. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

STABLE FOR SALE—NO. 166 WEST 27TH-ST. It has four stalls above ground; well ventilated. Size 25x53; lot 24x98.9. Price $7,500. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TARRYTOWN—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—The house Gothic, 12 rooms and kitchen; the grounds tastefully laid out with all kinds of fruit, about three acres; large barn; view of the Hudson; about 15 minutes from the depot. If desired, the furniture, carriages, horse and all things for occupation. For particulars, &c., FITTON & JONES, Nos. 23 and 25 Wall-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—Terms desirable; ample grounds, covered with groves; ornamental and fruit trees on the Hudson, unparalleled view; house brick, twenty rooms, modern improvements; carriage, ice and coachman's house; convenient to cars and boats, got retired. Address J. J. L., Box No. 112 Times Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York; to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 12 A. M.; No. 45 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

## FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A splendid farm of 1,500, one of 300, and one of 500 acres, well wooded and watered, and 2 miles from market and railroad depots, in Northwestern Illinois. Also, a tract of 400 and one of 70 acres, in this State. Apply to D. N. ROWAN, No. 179 Broadway.

## TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 860 Broadway and No. 34 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 49 feet on Broadway, 23 feet on the square, running through to 18th-st., on the easterly side 154 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained.
DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET, IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich; possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 60x10 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE WANTED—Will purchase or take a long lease. Family consists of ten persons, including servants. Location between 25th-st. and 46th-st., and 5th and Lexington avs. Value of property about $12,000. Replies must state location and price, which will be entirely confidential. Address Box No. 4,241 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—FOR THREE MONTHS, OR LONGER, by a small family, a house, neatly furnished, in the vicinity of Murray Hill. Best references given, and rent paid in advance if desired. Address C. W., Box No. 150 Times Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, furnished, or partly so, where the rent will be taken in board, with the privilege of taking a few boarders; location between 14th and 30th sts., and 5th and 6th avs. Address M. C. M., Box No. 286 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR PART of a basement, with privilege of office room on first floor. Rent moderate. Address, for one week, J. H. B., No. 30 Pine-st., stating price and location.

## AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

BEGIN AT EIGHT.
TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY),
SECOND TIME HERE, THE STANDARD COMEDY, By Sir John Vanbrugh and Colley Cibber, (author of "She Would and She Would Not,") of the PROVOKED HUSBAND; OR, A JOURNEY TO LONDON, which attracted an audience on Saturday so densely crowded that hundreds were disappointed in obtaining seats.

Lord Townly........Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Francis Wronghead........Mr. John Gilbert
John Moody........Mr. Geo. Holland
Mr. Manly........Mr. Reynolds
Squire Richard........Mr. Young
Count Basset........Mr. Floyd
Poundage........Mr. Parsloe
Constable........Mr. Browne
James........Mr. Pope
Williams........Mr. Turner
Lady Townly........Mrs. Hoey
Jenny........Miss Mary Gannon
Lady Wronghead........Miss Fanny Morant
Lady Grace........Miss Madeline Henriques
Trusty........Mrs. John Sefton
Myrtilla........Miss Mary Barrett
Mrs. Motherly........Miss Carman

THE NEW SCENERY, BY ISHERWOOD, Will consist of A LIBRARY IN LORD TOWNLY'S MANSION, AND A DRAWING-ROOM IN A FASHIONABLE LODGING HOUSE.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY,) The very successful and highly attractive romantic play, PAULINE.
FRIDAY—(Third time) The Provoked Husband.
SATURDAY—Seventh night of Pauline.
Box-book open for any of the above evenings from 8 to 4.
In preparation, Morton's Comedy of SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
To be repeated, Central Park, Money, Rosedale, Friends, The School for Scandal, Road to Ruin, The Irish Heiress, Love and Money, The Bachelor of Arts, and A Bold Stroke for a Husband.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager........WM. WHEATLEY
It affords Mr. Wheatley much gratification to be able to announce A PURE AND GENUINE SUCCESS OF THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE, Miss BATEMAN, who will make her second appearance at this theatre on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1863, in the new five act play of singular and beautiful interest, entitled LEAH, THE FORSAKEN, Arranged from the German of Mosenthal expressly for Miss BATEMAN.

She will be supported as previously by Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK, Jr., AND Mr. EDWIN ADAMS, and a company of artistes expressly selected with a view to their fitness for the characters to be represented. This Drama, which has become one of the classics of the German stage, has been recently added to the repertoire of Ristori, but will not be produced by that artiste in either Paris or London until the coming Spring. Therefore the public of New-York will enjoy a priority of representation in that play over both the French and English capitals. It will be produced with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY by Mr. J. H. SELWYN. ENTIRELY ORIGINAL MUSIC, composed by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL. Musical Director........Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH. NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS, By Mons. PHILLIPS and Mr. S. WALLIS.

THE CAST will be found to be of unusual power and completeness.
LEAH, a Jewish Maiden........Miss BATEMAN
Her third appearance at this theatre.
Nathan, an apostate Jew........Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Rudolf, a young German farmer........Mr. Edwin Adams
Father Lorenz, the Village Magistrate. Mr. J. G. Burnett
Father Hermann, the Village Priest........Mr. J. Lanergan
Ludwig, Doctor and Barber........Mr. E. Lamb
Jacob, a Country Youth........Mr. C. H. Wilson
Madelene, niece to Father Hermann. Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Madame Groschen........Mrs. Skerrett
Abram, an old Blind Man........Mr. George Andrews
Sarah, a Jewish Woman........Mrs. H. P. Grattan

In consequence of the great demand for seats, the public are respectfully informed that the box book is now open for any evening during the week.

PALACE GARDEN.

ADRIEN'S LA CHAMBRE D'ILLUSION, 14th-st., near 6th-av. Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, IN PRESTIDIGITATION AND ILLUSIONS. See future advertisements and bills.

BRADY'S GYMNASIUM.

No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) open from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. Classes for Ladies and Misses in the new LIGHT or PARLOR GYMNASTICS, with music and new apparatus, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3½ o'clock. The regular classes, for Gentlemen and Boys, as heretofore. Send for circulars.
ABNER S. BRADY.

DR. MACGOWAN'S ILLUSTRATED LECTURES ON JAPAN—TO-MORROW (Wednesday) at 3 P. M., in Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway.

Also, in the Brooklyn Athenæum on THURSDAY, 8 P. M., under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, in compliance with the subjoined invitation:

Dr. J. MACGOWAN, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: We, the subscribers, unite in requesting you to deliver in Brooklyn, the lectures on China and Japan, which were received with extraordinary favor in different parts of Great Britain and France, and which you have begun to repeat in New-York.

Knowing something of the great amount and variety of interesting and valuable information which you assiduously and laboriously collected, during your residence and travels in the East for more than twenty years, and of your ability to impart instruction with the aid of your large and unique collection of curiosities, we wish our fellow-citizens to share in advantages offered by your return to your native country, whose dignity, honor and rights you so patriotically and ably vindicated in England against the enemies of our Union, prosperity and power.
Very truly yours.
Signed by many influential citizens of Brooklyn.

Mr. Dorr, late United States Consul in Japan, has kindly consented to send curiosities from his collection.

The lectures were recently delivered in New-York, under the auspices of the Geographical and Historical Society, before a crowded audience, composed of most influential citizens, who unanimously adopted the following resolution presented by Rev. Dr. Prime:

Resolved, That this audience has listened with great satisfaction, instruction and delight, to the valuable and highly entertaining lectures of Dr. Macgowan on Japan, and that our thanks are eminently due to him for imparting to us in so attractive a form the results of his extensive travel, illustrated with curious and elegant works of nature and art from that remarkable empire.

BANVARD'S GREAT PANORAMAS OF THE WAR AND THE MISSISSIPPI, will be exhibited THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the New Hall of Art, No. 652 Broadway, near Bond-st. Tickets 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

## DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE—GREAT BARGAINS.
CLOSING-OUT SALE

At cost price for a FEW DAYS (preparing to making extensive alterations in the premises for the Spring trade,) our large and splendid stock of Mourning Dress Goods, Bonnets, Cloaks, &c.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods.
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A CHOICE BARGAIN.

Crapes Eugenie, a new and beautiful material for mourning, 6-4 wide, 7s. per yard, worth 12s. Call and see them, at
JACKSON'S Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway,
Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

R. H. MACY,
REAL AND IMITATION LACE, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, PARIS FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, CORSETS AND MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, HOOP SKIRTS, &c., WHITE GOODS, TARLATANS, LINENS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERY LACES AND MUSLINS, FINE FLANNELS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
N. B.—Always a fine assortment BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

HOW TO LIVE CHEAP!—IN ORDER TO effect a great saving in your household expenses, buy your Teas at 60 cents, 75 cents, and $1 per pound; Sugars, 10½ cents and upward; Flour, $7 50, $8 and $8 50 per bbl.; Raisins, ½-box, $1; Currants, 12½c. per pound; best Hams, 10 cents per pound; Molasses, 45 cents per gallon; best New-Orleans Molasses, 60 cents per gallon; Syrups, 50 to 75 cents per gallon; Mackerel, Codfish, &c., &c. Finest Imported Wines and Brandies, for family use; Soap, Starch, Oat Meal, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Farina, Assorted Crackers; Java, Mocha, Rio, Maricaibo and St. Domingo Coffees, from 30 cents to 40 cents, fresh ground daily; and everything else used in every family. Call and see for yourselves.
THOS. R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

## COAL, &C.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds for superior qualities of pure red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened, and free from dirt and slate. CHAS. E. HOLDEN, No. 16 New Bowery, corner of New-Chambers-st.; No. 10 Wall-st.; 224 Canal, and No. 68 East 24th-st., Union-square.

COAL—PURE RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD,) genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain; also English house Cannel, Liverpool Orrel and Cumberland, of the best qualities. All at lowest market prices.
HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West sts.

## LOST AND FOUND.

$400 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE STORE of the subscribers, on the night of Wednesday, the 14th instant, about 30 pieces of English Broadcloths, mostly blue. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the goods.
BOUTON & SMITH, No. 666 Broadway.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, IN THE WINTER Garden Theatre, or going from there to Bleecker-st., a ladies' GRAY FUR COLLAR. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner, by leaving it with Mr. O. HARGER, New-York Times Publication-office, or addressing to him a note, stating where the finder can be seen.

## AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER.

Lessee and Manageress........Miss LAURA KEENE
Open at 7, commencing at 7¾ o'clock.
THIRD week of the engagement of MRS. JOHN WOOD. MRS. JOHN WOOD, QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG, Whose splendid performances have achieved a SERIES OF TRIUMPHS.
The auditorium of this Theatre nightly presents an ARRAY OF BEAUTY Seldom or ever witnessed in any Theatre, which fully testifies the claims this GREAT ARTISTE [illegible]
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21. TWO NEW PIECES.
The Comedy entitled THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT, OR THE WOMAN AND ARTISTE.
ANNE BRACEGIRDLE, the great Actress of 1690 (her original character)........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
And the Comedietta of SOMEBODY ELSE.
MINNIE (with songs)........Mrs. JOHN WOOD

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
From the Sunday Times.
Mrs. Wood has been acknowledged Queen of Burlesque, but last Monday evening she astonished her audience with an admirable performance of Anne Bracegirdle, in "The Actress by Daylight," rendering the varied and variable moods of the gifted tradition with such verve esprit and grace as to require little effort of the imagination to be convinced that the original, with more than the original stock of beauty and fascination, stood before us. The charm of the acting lay in the complete indentification of character, and the exact boundaries set to the requirements of the rôle, and which were never overstepped. It was not Mrs. John Wood that we saw, but Anne Bracegirdle, in all her charming versatilities, her womanly tenderness and professional superiority.
From the Saturday Courier.
Mrs. Wood has favored us with five performances of one of her most admirable comedy characters: that of Anne Bracegirdle, in "The Actress by Daylight." The unapproachable Thalia, the only acknowledged successor to the name in New-York, never looked more divinely lovely, nor dressed with more taste, than in this part, and while her peculiar talents of blandness and brightness and comedy are exactly suited to the principal idea of the little plot, she has educated the sentimental in her nature to a daintiness and naive delicacy of expression, such as to stamp her indeed an artiste in the truest sense.
To conclude with the Comedietta of SOMEBODY ELSE.
MINNIE........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
With the songs of "I'll be no Submissive Wife," and "There's a Path by the River," written and composed expressly for Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
During Mrs. JOHN WOOD'S engagement, SEATS CAN BE SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Jan. 24.
First time of MERCADET LE FAISEUR. Comedie, in three acts, by H. de Balzac.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats, at H. BARDONVILLE'S, No. 633 Broadway.

NAPOLEON'S THEATER,
585 BROADWAY 585.
Sole Lessee........L. NAPOLEON
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 21, third night of the grand Napoleon Troupe in their grand OMNIFARIOUS ENTERTAINMENT. TRIUMPHANT AND EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS. Hundreds nightly unable to get admittance. THE GREAT NAPOLEON TROUPE EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
Admission 25 cents; orchestra seats, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7¾ o'clock.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
Under the management of J. G. COLLINS, at STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 BROADWAY, Near Bond-street. HOUSES CROWDED TO SUFFOCATION. THIS EVENING, Jan. 21, 1863, And EVERY EVENING, until further notice, GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. On account of hundreds not being able to obtain admission last week, the musical farce of the TWO POMPEYS will be retained on the programme this week.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.

## INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 29 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.
SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION
Will open on THURSDAY, Feb. 5. Address
Rev. A. W. COWLES, President.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RE-ceives young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. The Winter session consisting of fourteen weeks, commences on Monday the 12th of January.

REFERENCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. | John Ferguson, Esq., Stamford, Conn. |
| Rev. John Lord, Stamford, Conn. | O. Hart, Esq., Stamford, Conn. |
| Rev. Grace Barton, of the Free Academy, New-York. | Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York. |
| Ex-Gov. Hawley, Stamford, Conn. | George Quintard, Esq., New-York. |
| Ex-Gov. Minor, Stamford, Conn. | G. Heinekes, Esq., New-York. |
| Capt. W. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn. | E. Quintard, Esq., New-York. |
| Theodore Davenport, Esq., Stamford, Conn. | C. F. Fischer, Esq., New-York, &c., &c. |

For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. Easy of access from New-York, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage. Second term of present session January 2 till June 30. AGENTS—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.
Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 219 4th-st., Washington-square. (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding), of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, No. 219 4th-st.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commences Feb. 9. For circulars, address the Principal.
ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 673 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Winter Term will open on the second MONDAY in February.
F. A. ANDREU.

## TEACHERS.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"
IS AN OLD AND RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE.
For all who require Teachers—information of candidates, for any department of instruction, given without charge;
For Parents who desire information of good schools;
For representing teachers who wish engagements;
For selling and renting school properties.
*⁎* Teachers, and others interested, are invited to call, or send for our circular.
References: Ivison, Phinney & Co., Publishers, N. Y.; John Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y.; Rev. C. V. Spear, Pittsfield, Mass.; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y.

AS TEACHER—A SITUATION IS DESIRED, by a lady of ample experience, and possessed of every qualification necessary to insure success, as a teacher; she is well versed in the branches usually taught in schools; also has a thorough knowledge of French. To Principals of schools, or others who may have children to educate, she would prove a valuable auxiliary. Terms very moderate. Best of references can be given. Address MATILDA MOWBRAY, Brooklyn, New-York.

AS TEACHER—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had experience in teaching music, the higher English branches and the rudiments of French, desires to obtain a situation in a school or private family. Address Miss J., Randolph's Bookstore, corner of Amity-st. and Broadway.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS—WANTED, by a family living in the country, a lady as resident governess, to teach the usual English branches, French and music; a French Protestant preferred. Address, with views as to salary, Box No. 1,167 Post-office.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BOARD AND COMFORTable apartments, consisting of two bedrooms and sitting room, wanted, in a strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken, for three grown persons; or a suite of furnished apartments, with kitchen and servant's room for housekeeping. Apply, stating location, which must be on the west side of the City, and rent, to Box No. 2,905 Post-office. No attention will be paid to letters that do not specify these particulars.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife up town, above 27th-st., between 5th and 8th avs. Address H. E., Station G., between 31st and 32d sts., in Broadway, with description of rooms and price.

BOARD WANTED.—A NICELY FURNISHED room and good board wanted by a young gentleman and his wife; price, including gas and fire, not to exceed $10 a week. Address B. R. T., Box No. 4,120 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND bedroom to let, with board, at No. 18 Clinton-street. Very desirable for two single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, TO ENGAGE board for the coming Summer, in the country, within one hour's ride of New-York, for a gentleman, wife, two children and servant; none need apply but those having superior recommendations in regard to healthy location, pleasant neighborhood, good table, &c. Address, stating full particulars, terms, &c., C. E., Box No. 3,759 New-York Post-office.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

NO. 17 WAVERLEY-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—An elegant suite of apartments, with private table, to let. References required.

## AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ONLY TEN DAYS MORE.
THE GRAND WEDDING AT HAND.
The world-renowned Charles S. Stratton, known as GEN. TOM THUMB, will be married to little MISS LAVINIA WARREN, THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY, On TUESDAY, Feb. 10, in one of the most fashionable Churches in this City. She is compelled to retire from public life a few days previous, to PREPARE FOR THE NUPTIAL CEREMONIES, and hence ONLY TEN DAYS MORE remain for the public to see her. During this time she will be ON EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING, From 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M. ON THE PLATFORM IN THE MAIN HALL of the Museum at intervals, and ON THE STAGE IN THE LECTURE-ROOM during each dramatic performance, appearing each day in a different and elegant dress, and in a chaste selection of her splendid jewels, always including her magnificent DIAMOND "ENGAGEMENT RING," which she kindly exhibits to her visitors.

Miss WARREN is undoubtedly the smallest Woman in the World. Though she is no larger than an ordinary child of only 3 or 4 years, 21 INCHES HIGH, AND WEIGHS BUT 29 POUNDS. She is a FULLY MATURED AND DEVELOPED WOMAN. Her form is perfect, while she possesses every grace and accomplishment that ADORNS A LOVELY WOMAN. She is intelligent, every way interesting, and ALWAYS CHARMS HER VISITORS. She is seen in company with COMMODORE NUTT, THE FAMOUS $30,000 NUTT, The most diminutive man ever known, making THE SMALLEST PAIR of human beings ever seen on the face of the globe. TOGETHER, WEIGHING ONLY 53½ POUNDS. Also, to be seen at all hours every day and evening, the GRAND AQUARIA, ALBINO FAMILY, CALIFORNIA BEARS, exhibited and performed by Herr Driesbach, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, &c.

DION BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA, PHANTOM, Which has been prepared with great expense and care. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Miss EMMA BELL, Vocalist, her first appearance. Mr. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears in his inimitable songs at each performance. Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.
Painted from studies made on the Maid of the Mist, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies........$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman........5 00
Ladies' Tickets........3 00
Minors under 15 years of age........3 00
Apply at the Principal Office, No. 434 Broadway, and at the Pond, 59th-st. and 5th-av.

## LECTURES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS,
WILL SAY "AMEN TO THE PROCLAMATION," At the Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture at 8 o'clock.
Tickets (to the hall, not to the platform,) 15 cents; for sale at Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; A. J. Davis & Co.'s, No. 274 Canal-st.; Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway; Ross & Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Anti-Slavery Office, No. 48 Beekman-st.
A few tickets to the platform (sold only at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 48 Beekman-st.,) 50 cents.

ROSS BROWNE ON ICELAND.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at the Hall of the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Mr. J. Ross Browne will repeat his humorous description of A TRIP TO ICELAND, illustrated by a series of MAGNIFICENT VIEWS. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door of the Hall. Commences at 7½ o'clock.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY LECTURES.
Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, will lecture before the Mechanics' Society, at Irving Hall, Irving-place and 15th-st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Subject—THE LIVING MACHINE.

CYRUS MASON, LL.D., LATE PROFESSOR of Political Economy in the New-York University, will deliver a lecture before the Sixteenth Ward People's Union Association, at its headquarters, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 21st of January, at 8 o'clock. Subject—The Sources of Chinese Civilization Compared with Our Own. Front seats reserved for ladies.
SAMUEL G. REED, President of the Association.

## FAIRS.

GERMAN HOSPITAL FAIR,
NO. 249 4TH-ST.
OPEN DAILY FROM 3 TO 10 P. M.
The public are invited to witness the drawing of prizes. Entrance fee 10 cents.
Printed lists of the numbers already drawn, and a catalogue of the prizes, for sale at the rooms. Price 25 cents.
Prizes delivered three days after drawing. No delivery on Wednesday and Thursday next.
The Fair for visitors will be closed on Wednesday, after which date the rooms will be kept open until the 28th inst. for the delivery of prizes.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

## BALLS.

THE 34TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—For the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of DECEASED FIREMEN, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1863, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers:
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
No. 46 Maiden-lane.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Secretary,
No. 158 Pearl-st.
ALBERT J. DELATOUR, Treasurer,
No. 25½ Wall-st.

## MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York Times says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect Piano Forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS, Boston. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., Mason Brothers. The ONLY INSTRUMENTS of their class which have ever been awarded a GOLD MEDAL. Twenty-six first premiums have been awarded them within six years, and they have NEVER FAILED to take the first premiums wherever exhibited. Comparing one of these harmoniums with "church organs of moderate size and power," the judges of the Massachusetts Charitable Association, Boston, (composed of some of the most eminent musicians of the musical city,) said: "in volume of sound and extent of combination, it MORE THAN EQUALS THEM;" pronouncing it, also, "FAR IN ADVANCE of any that have heretofore been manufactured of its kind."
The manufacturers have numerous written testimonials to the great superiority of their instruments from such eminent musicians as THALBERG, WILLIAM MASON and MATTHE, pianists; MORGAN and ZUNDEL, organists; BRADBURY, ROOT, LOWELL MASON, and many others.
Prices $50 to $400 each, and the same whether ordered from New-York or Boston. Every instrument fully warranted.

BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK,
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.
B. & H. would invite attention to an entirely new style of Parlor Grand Pianos, unique in design, unrivaled for beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and excellence of tone.
Also, on hand a fine assortment of square Pianos, of all the celebrated makers, for sale at manufacturers' prices.
Second-hand Pianos, from $60 to $120. Pianos to rent cheap. Also, Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums, specially arranged by
G. E. BRISTOW, No. 765 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 85 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS LOW FOR CASH.—A LARGE ASsortment of superior second-hand Pianos; also, fine-toned new instruments of light elastic touch, iron frames, overstrung bass, grand action, made in best manner, at lowest prices. J. G. DAVIES, 467 Broome-st., west of B'y.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW STYLE Piano Fortes, for two hundred and ten dollars, for sale at No. 729 Broadway. Warranted perfect in every particular.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, UPRIGHT, BOUDOIR and square, at $40, $60, $100, $125, $175, $200, $250; a fine and cheapest. For sale by CHAMBERS, at the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

## THE VICTORY IN ARKANSAS.

### Further Particulars of the Action.

### THE MAIN FORT CASEMATED.

### Terrible Effects of Our Heavy Shot.

CAIRO, Saturday, Jan. 18.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of Wednesday has the following, derived from parties arrived at Memphis from Arkansas Post on the dispatch-boat *Kellogg*:

"On Saturday, the main portion of the army, with the iron-clad gunboats *Louisville*, *Cincinnati* and Mound City, and three light-draft vessels, having entered the Arkansas River from a branch of the White River, approached a fort fifty miles above the mouth of the Arkansas, known as Arkansas Post. The place is situated at a favorable location for defence, on a bend of the river, of irregular, horse-shoe shape. It has for some months been much boasted of by the Confederates as a spot so fortified as to be extremely formidable.

At a point a mile below the fort, where persons in the fort were unable to see what was done, the troops were disembarked. The gunboats proceeded up the river, taking positions above the fort as well as below, so as to be able to rake it with heavy pieces. The land forces meantime arrived in the rear.

The division under Gen. SHERMAN found, on proceeding back some distance, that a bayou hindered progress in the way he desired to advance, and he returned and chose a route more favorable for the intended operations. Another division, meantime, took up its march somewhat nearer the locality of the fort and escaped the obstruction of the bayou. Other obstructions existed, however, in the shape of rifle-pits, which it became necessary to dash by advancing to the farthest extremity from the river. This was not done without considerable skirmishing, which consumed the remainder of Saturday. There was some loss in these proceedings, and about sixty of the enemy, most of whom wandered into the Federal lines by mistake, were taken prisoners. It was nearly dark before the Federal forces had so far advanced as to have the fort in full view, ready for storming next morning.

While these operations were proceeding on land, the gunboats had taken positions, and a little before dark a smart artillery fight took place, which the early closing in of darkness cut short. The first shell fired by the enemy struck Lieut. [illegible], of the Thirteenth Illinois, and shattered his leg.

The next morning (Sunday) the land forces found that the enemy, having lost their rifle-pits, had thrown up new intrenchments. These they proceeded to attack; also, to secure a position above the fort as well as below. The ground in the rear of the fort was found, as they advanced, divested of timber, except in a particular portion, where it was useful for cover, and prostrate trees and brush were so disposed as to present the greatest possible amount of obstruction. As the two sections of the attacking land forces advanced, they narrowed the distance between them more and more, approaching the position of surrounding the fort.

A reinforcement of 2,000 men arrived to the rebels from St. Charles, on the White River, 25 miles distant by land. It was with difficulty that this force made a junction with the attacked body. They succeeded, however, by taking advantage of the shelter afforded by a ravine.

Meantime, the casual firing of artillery from the gunboats, and in reply, partially suspended by the necessity of supporting the land operations, grew more vigorous, and at 1 o'clock heavy firing commenced between the fort and the gunboats, sustained for three and a half hours so incessantly that there were only occasional and minute intervals at which the strained ear for a second was relieved from the thundering roar which told that blood was throbbing impetuously in maddened veins, and that every nerve was strained to seize the victory.

The casemating of the fort presented a formidable appearance, which seemed to some extent to justify the boasting that has been made of its impenetrability — a thickness of *three feet of solid timber, covered with railroad iron, the whole looking as if it could resist the utmost force of cannon balls*. To the great dismay of the defenders of the Post of Arkansas, *the iron hail from our monstrous guns shattered their most formidable defences*, penetrating and demolishing the stronghold they had reared with so much skill. The battered rails of iron came toppling down, and strong piles of timber flew with fatal effect among the ranks they should have saved. The dismounted guns fell into the common ruin, proving the dreadful power of the gunboats and their mighty armaments, when manned by stout hearts and used with stern determination.

The second shot fired by the Federals, at the commencement of the fearful contest of three hours and a half, penetrated a casemate of the fort, and killed seven men relying upon it for defence. By another shot one of the enemy's caissons was exploded, causing the death of six men and nine horses.

With their casemates demolished, their defences exposed, raked by a fire of violence never surpassed, and a storming party closing in upon their rear, but one course was open to the defenders of the Post of Arkansas. They had fought bravely, but their enemy was unconquerable, even by their strongest resources, and was necessarily yielded to as victor, after the loss of about 200 men, killed, wounded and missing, and a somewhat heavier loss on the part of [illegible]. The commander of the Post, Gen. [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock in the afternoon. [illegible] the whole command — [illegible] prisoners, 5,000 or 7,000 of whom are on the [illegible].

The gunboats, which had [illegible] damage, themselves escaped without serious injury.

Prisoners declared that, if our arrival had been postponed another day, they should have given a much stiffer fight, as large reinforcements would have joined them. In reply to questions as to the number of men and the state of the fortifications at Pine Bluff, Little Rock and points on the White River, they advised the interrogators to go count and observe for themselves, as their own statements might be doubted. They were sent up the river, starting on Monday, and will probably be here (Memphis) to-day.

It is thought probable that St. Charles, on the White River, will be the next point reduced, then Pine Bluffs and finally Little Rock.

In addition to the above, I have seen a slip from the Memphis *Bulletin*, which says that two regiments of rebels arrived at the fort the morning after the surrender, and entered with flags flying and drums beating, supposing it still to be held by the rebels. They were captured, of course, swelling the list of prisoners to something above 7,000.

### The Missouri Legislature.

A MEMORIAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Tuesday, Jan. 20.

Eighty-four members of the Legislature met to-night, and adopted a memorial to President LINCOLN, setting forth that there is still existing the existence of the State a very large substratum of treasonable sentiment, which may break out on the first favorable opportunity, expressing thankfulness to the Government for assistance rendered, and stating the belief that by all truly loyal men in Missouri, their lives, property, and Constitutional liberty are now enjoyed; representing that utter ruin would result from another struggle with domestic traitors and their aiders and abettors in our midst, urging the President to use his utmost caution in rescinding or modifying orders that have imperious or coercive influence only on our and the country's enemies. In many parts of the State the civil law is to a great extent powerless. Grand juries cannot be empaneled who will indict men who have stolen horses and guns from the Unionists to equip themselves for the rebel army. It is not, in some places safe to be citizens thus unconditionally Union. The sweet form of consistency cannot hold together on our side yet. We therefore urge the propriety of keeping in force Orders Nos. 3 and 35, emanating from Headquarters, Department of Missouri, until such times as we can say the thoroughly loyal sentiment prevails throughout the State. We ask this, believing that upon it largely depends the welfare of the Union, the cause of our State and the personal safety of thousands of citizens who have taken part in sustaining the Government.

The memorial was unanimously signed, and will be circulated for more names to-morrow. Col. HAYWARD has been appointed to present the memorial to the President.

## THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the citizens of New-York, asking for the establishment of a reliable camp hospital and ambulance corps for the army.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented a petition in favor of a general bankrupt law.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to pay the French spoliation claims.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the bill to authorize letters of marque and reprisal, with certain amendments, and said he should call it up at an early day.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the prompt and uniform administration of military justice, and the better government of the military forces of the United States.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the bill to alter the Judicial Districts of the United States, placing Michigan and Ohio in the Seventh District, was taken up and passed.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, (Union,) called up the bill authorizing the President to negotiate treaties with certain Indian tribes. Passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to take up the bill to reorganize the Court of Claims.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) hoped that no bill of this general character would be taken up while so many important measures were pending. There was the bill concerning the discharge of State prisoners. Unless something was done on that subject we should have collisions between the States and the Government. There were important financial measures and bills from the Military Committee. He desired to impress on the Senate the necessity of acting on these important measures. We had now almost civil war in two States of the Union. He would move to take up no bill of this kind until a conscription law was passed, the financial measures disposed of, and some bill passed to that disloyal citizens could be arrested according to law. It could possibly make no difference whether the Court of Claims had three Judges or five.

The motion to take up the bill was agreed to — yeas 22, nays 13; and several amendments to it were adopted.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Chair called up the special order — the bill for the discharge of State prisoners.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to postpone the special order.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said his colleague in the House was absent on business, having some bearing, perhaps, on this very bill relative to arrests. There had been a decision by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin that certain persons arrested for interfering with the draft be discharged. By an arrangement all proceedings were temporarily suspended. Thus it was of the utmost consequence that this question should be disposed of. There was a difference of opinion as to this authority for making arrests; and it was proper and necessary that legislation should settle the question.

The resolution to postpone was agreed to — yeas 22, nays 15.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the clause providing for two additional Judges.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to increase the number of Judges by one, making four. Rejected.

The question then recurring on the motion to strike out the provision for two additional Judges, it was rejected — Yeas 16, Nays 18.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the whole bill after the enacting clause, and to insert a substitute repealing the original bill establishing the Court.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) moved to lay the bill upon the table.

On the vote being taken on the motion, no quorum was present.

Mr. HALE moved to adjourn. Rejected — Yeas 5, Nays 29; still no quorum voting.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms request the attendance of absent members. Agreed to.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) protested against being obliged to sit and wait, doing nothing, while the Sergeant-at-Arms searched for absentees. He moved to adjourn. His motion was carried, and the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The Speaker stated that the question pending was on referring the President's Message, in connection with his approval of the $100,000,000 Treasury note bill, to the Select Committee of five Representatives and four Senators.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) supposed it to be due to the President and Secretary of the Treasury that the message should be sent to a Select Committee, at any rate to one which had not prejudged the matter, as it was supposed the Committee of Ways and Means had done. He did not suppose that any gentleman on the Committee of Ways and Means, and particularly any gentleman who was opposed to the measure suggested by the President, would object to the message being sent to another Committee; as to refer it to the Committee of Ways and Means, under these circumstances, would be to put out an orphan child to an unfriendly guardian. He meant no reflection on that Committee, believing that two or three members of it were in favor of such reference. Of course, this would have committed nobody to the scheme. He had only proposed to send the subject to a Committee, which would give it a fair and just consideration. He had no unkind feeling in the matter. There was perhaps an indisposition to refer the subject to a Select Committee, and as there was now a bill before the House relating to it, he would withdraw his motion, and move that the Message be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

This was agreed to, and the Message was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) it was resolved that the Select Committee on the Postal and Military Railroad between Washington and New-York be empowered to send for persons and papers, and examine witnesses under oath, for the purpose of ascertaining the probable cost of the construction of a road, the probable receipts from express companies and other sources, and the present receipts from those companies on the roads now constructed between the two cities.

On motion of Mr. PIKE, of Maine, (Rep.,) the Secretary of the Navy was requested to inform the House, what action, if any, should be taken relative to the appointment of midshipmen, as suggested by him in his annual report.

On motion of Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) it was resolved that the Secretary of the Navy communicate any information in his possession to show that American vessels, cleared for any foreign ports, have engaged in the coolie slave-trade, or submit such suggestions to prevent it as he may deem proper.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, submitted resolutions explanatory of the tax law, that the salaries of the President, Vice-President and Judges of the Supreme Court and inferior Courts of the United States be exempted from tax.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution reported from the Committee on Elections, that "WILLIAM VANDEVER has not been entitled to be sent to this House, since he was mustered into the United States service, as Colonel of the Ninth Iowa Regiment, viz., in 1861."

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said the question divided itself into two branches. VANDEVER had drawn his pay both as Colonel of his regiment and member of this House. The duties of a member of Congress and of an officer of a corps were of such a character that they could not both be discharged by one and the same person, because they were under different authorities. While a member here passed on his own acts in military service, he could not act independently; for he may, by his superior officer, be ordered from his seat while on the point of casting a vote upon the conduct of his superior officer, or imposing obligations upon him. He may be required by his duty to pass on the conduct of his superior or the Commander-in-Chief; or he may be arrested, arraigned, tried and shot by a Court-martial if so ordered. He might be called upon to vote against the longer continuance of the rules and articles of war which he himself had violated, and while he himself might be tried by Court-martial for offences which he himself had committed. Some member [illegible] [illegible] which the war should be ... and the vote might be so very close that the result would depend upon his vote, whose, in obedience to his commanding General, he might be ordered home. The incompatibility of the two positions in the same person is shown by all the rules of law and constitutional provisions everywhere. Mr. DAWES quoted reported decisions in point. The Constitution, he said, went further, and declared that no person holding office under the United States should be a member of either House during the continuance of said office. Whether we look at the nature of the office itself or the plain provisions of the Constitution, there did not, in the minds of the Committee on Elections, remain a doubt that, after the officer had subscribed to the rules and articles of war, the duties of the two positions were incompatible as slavery was incompatible with freedom. He is thus held to strict discipline, and no military duty can be discharged while he is in his seat as a member. Mr. DAWES maintained that the entire current of precedents were clearly conclusive on this subject. He mentioned the case of Major JOHN P. VAN NESS, whose appointment as General of the Militia of the District of Columbia necessarily vacated his seat in the House. He likewise referred to Col. BAKER, in whose case it was determined that he ceased to hold his seat from the moment he accepted his commission, during the Mexican War. Mr. DAWES, during his remarks, said the House could not be influenced by the appointments of the President. The framers of the Constitution designed and made all the departments independent, each of the other. They foresaw that some future President, while professing to adhere to the letter of the Constitution, might depart from its spirit.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to postpone the subject until the third Tuesday in February, as there were many important subjects to be acted upon before the close of Congress. Gen. VANDEVER had participated in the late gallant action at Arkansas Post, and possibly might return to the city before the time designated for the postponement of the subject.

Mr. DAWES did not wish to have a vote. The Committee received a note from Mr. VANDEVER, after they had made up their report, desiring to be heard. If any further proof was needed of the incompatibility of the two offices, he would only ask them to read the letter from VANDEVER, in which he said he could not get a furlough from his commanding officer.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.,) in behalf of his colleague, replied to that portion of Mr. DAWES' remarks that VANDEVER had received pay both as Colonel and Member of Congress. He wished to state that the compensation which he had received as Colonel he had returned to the United States.

Mr. DAWES replied that VANDEVER did receive pay for both offices for awhile.

Mr. WASHBURNE's motion to postpone was disagreed to, 58 against 74; and the resolution declaring VANDEVER not entitled to his seat was adopted.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) raised the question that the resolution expelled VANDEVER from his seat, and the Constitution in such cases required a vote of two-thirds.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) replied that the gentleman had expelled himself.

Mr. DAWES said that this could not be an expulsion, as by accepting a military appointment Mr. VANDEVER had vacated his seat.

The Speaker overruled Mr. MAYNARD's point.

Mr. WILSON said Mr. VANDEVER served during the extra session, and a portion of the second session previous to the 20th of ——, 1861. The question raised by MAYNARD was one of such importance that it ought to be submitted to the House; because, having acted as a member, the House could not declare his seat vacant except by expulsion.

A running debate ensued, in which Messrs. ROSCOE CONKLING, DAWES, MAYNARD and WILSON participated, the last named briefly controverting the constitutional position of Mr. DAWES. Finally, Mr. MAYNARD appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Pending this question, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill providing Ways and Means for the support of the Government.

Mr. WALKER resumed his remarks from yesterday to show that rates of interest were highest when the greatest amount of paper was in circulation.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) opposed the proposed national system of banking.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said if the system reported in the bill of the Committee of Ways and Means was continued at least until the end of the war, it would involve the nation in great trouble. He made no factious opposition to it, but he deemed it his duty to state his objections, which he proceeded to do. He expressed his belief that there was recuperative energy in this country by which we would be enabled to hurl destruction on all the rebels of the South and all the traitors of the North, whether in or out of this House, who advised us to lay down our arms and sue for peace.

The Committee proceeded to act on the bill.

Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, (Rep.,) on behalf of the Committee of Ways and Means, proposed amendments to the first section, which were agreed to, viz.:

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding $300,000,000 for the current fiscal year, and $600,000,000 for the next fiscal year, and to issue therefor coupon or registered bonds, payable at the pleasure of the Government *after twenty years from date, and of such denominations* (though not less than $50) as the Secretary may deem expedient, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in coin.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered an amendment, which was agreed to, making the coupons or registered bonds payable at the pleasure of the Government after twenty years from date in coin.

Mr. SPAULDING moved to strike out the restriction of the sale of bonds at not less than par, so that the Secretary may, in his discretion, dispose of them at any time upon the best terms he can obtain.

Pending the consideration of this amendment, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

## THE INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

### Rebel Letters Found on Reid Sanders.

The full abstract of the correspondence found upon the person of Mr. REID SANDERS, which is given in the Washington papers, furnish some points of interest in addition to the brief telegraphic sketch already given:

A PRAYER FOR BETTER TIMES.

A letter dated at Winnsboro', S. C., gives the following picture of the present and prospective condition of affairs:

"The formidable naval preparations making by our foe are openly avowed to be intended for the reduction of Charleston, and although our harbor is made impregnable, it is thought, still Forts Moultrie and Sumter must bear the force of the attack; to shell the garrison out from them, even should they not force their way to the city, will be their aim. I am thankful Gen. BEAUREGARD is put in command. His wise head, our tremendous fortifications and iron gunboats, which are just being completed, will enable us to meet the enemy with obstinate resistance.

Our success in Virginia has been beyond all expectation. To think of our barefooted, ragged troops gaining such victories over the well-clad, well-appointed, Lincoln hosts! but oh, my dear aunt, I cannot rejoice. Like PYRRHUS, I am attempted to say, 'Another such victory would be annihilation,' for it seems to me that the flower of our Southern army are being swept away; the voice of lamentation is heard in our land, for there is scarcely a home where there is not some friend or relative dead or wounded. Those of our young men who survive will be either mutilated or broken down in constitution from the hardships of this miserable war. I ought not to say a word of our deprivations, when I think of our men; but with the approaching season, arrangements must be made, necessary for the comfort of children and servants, and there is nothing to be had. I went so close to the wind last Winter, thinking that our ports would certainly be open before another, that there is nothing to exercise ingenuity upon — no flannel, no blankets to be had at any price. We have long since given up tea, coffee and sugar — only keeping a little of the last for sickness; our rice lands, too, being so guarded by the enemy's gunboats, prevent its getting to market, so corn has to be substituted in a measure; bacon, upon which we feed the servants principally, has given out to sides, and you may imagine how difficult it is for me to provide for our thirty inmates at such a time, when bare necessaries are so difficult to procure. Only think of $40 for a small box of tallow candles; we have just bought them at that price, and, in order to save them, burn lard, with a paper taper placed in it, in our chambers. Not a yard of calico long cloth, or any other goods, under prices which amount to an interdict; and yet the gentlemen tell us most cheerfully that we have not begun to feel the war yet. If it continues much longer, my slender stock will give out entirely, and how I am then to clothe the girls and myself I cannot imagine. We are manufacturing the homespuns all over the country, and many ladies are getting them woven, but the demand is so great that the supply is inadequate. I have felt very sick for the last month, suffering constant pain, and only keeping up by the force of a strong will. God help us, and give us better times soon."

GEORGE SANDERS' PRIVATE PAPERS.

That SANDERS, when in Montreal in August last, was engaged in the very laudable business of settling his indebtedness in the United States, by note, appears from the following receipt:

"Received from GEORGE N. SANDERS, Esq., his note for $13,600, in settlement of judgment obtained against him in New-York, with interest to this date, which note, *when paid*, will be a settlement in full of all demands I have against him to this time; but if such note is not paid, such judgment to remain in full force. W. A. TOWNSEND.
MONTREAL, Aug. 22, 1862."

In Mr. SANDERS' order book, and in memorandums, are probably a hundred orders for articles for ladies and gentlemen. Among them the following:

*For Mrs. Jefferson Davis:* One dozen Jouvin's gloves, No. 6¾, ladies' size, dark, worked with bright colors, long in the hand, two buttons over the wrist; one dozen same, 6¾, ladies; one dozen worked cambric bands; *three and a half yards Valenciennes lace, five inches wide, nearly straight edge*; one whole piece Val. lace, one inch wide.

TO MINISTER MASON.

A daughter of Mr. MASON, writing to him, says:

"Winchester is not a bit nearer subjugated than a year ago; on the contrary, the people are only more determined and firm. A gentleman from Clarke County told me that the largest crop he had heard of as being planted, was thirty or forty acres of wheat, by Mr. GEORGE BURWELL. All that section of country has been so desolated, that the universal thought all that the people cannot live there much longer; but if the war continues for six months, many of them must leave their homes for want of the means of living, the constant presence of both armies having consumed everything. I hear, however, there is a good deal of wheat still remaining there of the last two crops, but you know, man cannot live by bread alone."

MISCELLANEOUS INDICATIONS.

The following are isolated paragraphs from various letters, giving a view of the interior life of the Confederacy:

"Isn't this a terrible war — we are heartily tired of it, and as yet no prospect of peace. I wish we we were all with you. Richmond is very much altered, and there is the greatest spirit of extortion among our once liberal and hospitable community.

By all means stay in Europe until there is a much better state of things existing in this country. This is my parting word of advice, and prompted by good reasons."

The following is to a gentleman in Kentucky from his brother in Texas:

"I have expected all the time you and BUCK would join us, and I still look for you. My God, can you two stand still in such a crisis? Be up and at work — leave the rotten concern — come out where white men and not negroes are looked up to!

Dear BLAIR, I often think of her — I hope Ben did not join the Northern army, as I first heard — if so, I am done with him. It is death or success with us — no other alternative will do.

I have prayed fervently for the redemption of Kentucky. BRECKINRIDGE is a noble fellow — he has elevated himself high in my favor."

In the memorandum-book of Mr. SANDERS are the following names, probably of sympathizers:

"Miss Tupper, No. 11 Granite-street, Halifax.
Miss Louisa Sanders, No. 11 Granite-street.
B. Wier & Co., Commission Merchant.
Robert Southgate, Trafalgar Hotel, London.
Lewis H. Bayne, Baltimore, Banker.
Yale College is the address of our friend, James M."

JOHN MITCHELL, the "Irish patriot," in one of his letters, tells his wife to address him, "under cover, to Mr. EDWARD MCADAM, Baltimore, Md., U. S., and I will get it some time."

"W. J." writes from Warrenton, N.C. He says: "BENJAMIN is jolly, but disgusted at the slowness of the Government. Much obliged for the hat — it arrives will be great help, for everything is *tremendous high*. Board is $60 per week generally. You know I was obliged to draw the $[illegible]. Will be very prudent."

Mrs. L. F. GILMER, of Atlanta, Ga., writes to Mrs. C. C. KENNEDY, or Mr. WILLIAM ALVORD, San Francisco, Cal., that she is "consuming with an unappeasable hunger to hear and know something about them." The letter is very long. She complains much at not having received answers to letters from friends in California to whom she had written. She wrote four times to the wife of one of our distinguished Major-Generals, but got no answer. She complains of Major MACKALL who was a prisoner at Fort Warren, in Boston, for a long while. The only person he heard from while a prisoner was a young lady of New-Hampshire who wrote to him. The Major returned from his captivity looking "better than ever." He was so *fat*, Mrs. GILMER adds, "that you would almost call him *stout*." About the last of November he passed through Atlanta to take command at Mobile.

Maj. WM. NORRIS, of the rebel signal corps, under date of Richmond, Dec. 15, writes as follows:

"Several Englishmen have recently received passes through our lines from me, and have all promised to call and see you. Col. FLETCHER, Fusileer Guards, left yesterday by the underground railroad. Mr. CONNOR left some days since.

If we fail to drive the Federal army back to Washington again, we will burn Richmond to the ground and fall back to the mountains. Our men are ragged, ill-fed, outnumbered three to one, barefooted and bareheaded. I refer you to the history of the times for what they have done. As yet, I am ashamed to say that I have not even received a scratch.

You must read the London *Times* and look at the London *Illustrated News*. All of VIZETELLY's letters and drawings pass through my command, and they are all admirable."

## FROM TRENTON, N. J.

### Gov. Parker's Inaugural — Probable Extinguishment of the Peace Resolutions — Repentant Democrats — The House Committees, &c.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1863.

The event of the day has been the inauguration of Gov. PARKER, and the delivery of his address to the Legislature. The inaugural ceremonies were carried out after the programme published yesterday morning in the TIMES. The address was delivered from the south portico of the State House, to a very large assemblage. The address was of inordinate length, and framed of a great variety of subjects, a noticeable feature being, that while State affairs were dismissed with a breath, all the questions of National polity are discussed with the most discursive comprehensiveness, and with an elaboration of argument which shows conclusively that Gov. PARKER, at least, imagined the eyes of the nation to be upon him, and the universal ear strained to catch his dicta upon the great points in dispute. I wish I could say that the matter of the address was of importance commensurate with its length. The synopsis I send will enable you to judge of its merits. It bears a close resemblance in its general line of argument to the message of Gov. SEYMOUR, and the conclusions at which it arrives are identical with those of that document. The most that can be said of it is, that it is a singular illustration of the old folly of small politicians, of attempting to sit on two stools at once, and its author will probably experience the usual fate of those who attempt that awkward and impossible feat. It contains too little sting for the radical Democrats, while it deals far too gingerly with secession and rebellion to command the respect of loyal men. The Governor, it is comfortable to say, after all his rhodomontade, comes to the conclusion that the war is a necessity, so long as rebellion is persisted in, and that no violation of constitutional rights by the Government absolves the State or individual from constitutional obligations or *fealty*. This is the only grain of wheat in all the Governor's nine or ten columns of chaff.

I think I may confidently assure you that the peace resolutions will not pass, and I shall be much surprised if they are not referred, when they come up, to a Select Committee on National Affairs, who will quietly consign them to mental oblivion.

Prominent Democrats do not hesitate to express their contempt for the craven spirit displayed by these abject resolutions, and if the defection goes on as it now seems to be progressing, there will be a very meagre vote for the propositions.

The election of JAMES W. WALL, as United States Senator, under the fierce pressure of an excitement which did not stop to calculate consequences, is now, when sober reflection has resumed its sway, likely to prove one of those acts, which done in haste, can be repented of at leisure. It is an evil which may eventuate in a blessing. If the reaction shall secure the election of a good Union Democrat for the long term, the State of New-Jersey may well be thankful, even for the opportunity given WALL to exhibit his vagaries for a few weeks in the Senate.

The House Committees were appointed yesterday afternoon, and their fairness is not disputed by any.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

SYNOPSIS OF GOV. PARKER'S ADDRESS.

The military formed in line, and consisted of twelve companies of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry and two companies of artillery.

A salute was fired at 11½ o'clock, when the procession moved for the State House.

Around the State House an immense crowd of people were in waiting, to receive the Governor, and greeted him with the most enthusiastic cheers.

The Governor elect was conducted to the desk of the President of the Senate, where the oath of office was administered to him, and the seal of the State handed over to him by Gov. OLDEN.

After some religious services, Gov. PARKER was escorted to the south part of the State House, where, in the presence of a dense mass of people, he delivered his inaugural address.

The address starts out with an elaborate review of State affairs; urges the strictest economy; favors the cause of education; urges a thorough revision of the State military system; calls attention to the soldiers of New-Jersey; urges that every comfort should be provided for them, and that their families should be liberally provided for; urges the prompt payment of the money due the soldiers, and a thorough examination of the army hospitals, and their abuses thoroughly removed.

Much space is devoted to National affairs. He refers to the *promptness of New-Jersey in furnishing men and money for the war, and thinks it is our most solemn duty to examine into the causes of the war.*

He discusses the nature of our Government, and declares that each State expressly retains its sovereignty, and that every right and power not expressly delegated to the United States is reserved to the States.

The sovereignty of each State is as complete and real in its sphere as the sovereignty of the United States in its sphere.

The United States manage the external affairs of the people in their relations to other nations, while to the respective States is committed local self-government, having reference chiefly to the domestic relations, including the protection of life, liberty, and the property of the citizens.

It is the duty of the States, as well as of the United States, to assert and maintain their sovereignty.

The framers of the Constitution, in their wisdom, supposed that sufficient powers were surrendered and granted to the General Government to answer all the ends for which it was created, whether in peace or war.

It was not provided that the Constitution should be only for a time of peace, and that in war there should be a power above the Constitution, limited only by individual opinion and discretion.

The reserved rights of the people of the States were to be respected at all times, and especially in times of discord and angry strife. In cases of doubt the doctrine was always against enlarged powers.

The Governor then refers to our national prosperity under the doctrine "of the power of the Constitution."

He contends that secession is unconstitutional; that it is not based on the right of revolution, but on the alleged right of a State to constitutionally withdraw from the Union. This is political heresy. It was unknown to the framers of the Constitution. In the Articles of Confederation the original States expressly pledged their faith that the Union should be perpetual, and the Constitution followed only to make a more perfect Union. The States ratified the Constitution with this distinct understanding — that the Union was not to depend on the will of any one of the parties alone. The idea was that this was to be a permanent Government.

The Governor next argues that there was not sufficient cause for the revolution.

He then refers to the fanaticism in the North, saying it was calculated to produce the bitterest hatred on the part of the Southern people; but that they had committed, in return, retaliatory measures of violence, which were illegal and entirely unjustifiable.

In this way, a minority of ultra and fanatical men in each section, controlling the current of events, had brought this great and good Government, the first and best ever devised by man, to the verge of destruction.

In this sorrowful state of affairs New-Jersey has taken no part, but to assert and show her loyalty on all occasions.

The Governor then proceeded to denounce "arbitrary arrests."

The purpose of the war was declared by all loyal people to be the maintenance of the Constitution and the protection of the rights of the citizen. They did not expect that the Constitution was so impotent that its supremacy could only be maintained by a violation of its provisions.

The Governor here gives a recital of a number of arrests and the arbitrary manner in which they were made, and insisted that such acts were in clear violation of the provisions of the Constitution, in violation of the rights of the people, and not called for by the exigencies of the case. He adds, "Whatever legal powers are vested in the Governor shall be exerted for the protection of the lawful rights of the citizens of this State."

The right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, he declares, belongs exclusively to the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government. It was never in the breast of any one individual, and it is so declared in the Constitution.

The Governor then discusses the "war power," and declares that the plea of "military necessity" is illegal and dangerous.

The Emancipation Proclamation is classed as among the illegal acts of this new principle of the "war power." He then goes on to argue the impracticability of the scheme, declares that it will prolong the war, and adds: "Our energies should be directed to save the Union, leaving emancipation acts to the Legislatures of the States."

He concludes with some wholesome advice as to controlling our passions and as to the respect due to the rights of others.

He hopes for the speedy conclusion of the war and the restoration of peace, and says that, "It should be a peace on the basis of the 'Union as it was' — a union of all the States with their equality and rights unimpaired."

The Governor was frequently enthusiastically applauded during the delivery of his address, and upon its conclusion the procession of citizens and soldiers again formed in line and escorted him to his quarters.

### Another Emancipation Jubilee.

Last evening the second jubilee meeting, in honor of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, was held in the large hall of the Cooper Institute. Mr. JOHN PETERSON, colored, occupying the Chair. After Rev. J. C. LOCKWOOD, from Fortress Monroe, had offered up a prayer, the Chairman explained the *object of the meeting, and said that the anniversary* of Jan. 1, 1863, would always be held as a jubilee, for on that day ABE LINCOLN, nicknamed as the "rail-splitter," knocked Slavery, with his Government axe, into pieces much smaller than rails.

Rev. J. N. W. SEARLS praised ABRAHAM LINCOLN for issuing the Proclamation, eulogizing been its importance, and asserting that there would be no turning back till unconditional freedom had been secured to all. He hailed the present year as the year of jubilee, and said Amen to the President's Proclamation.

Mr. THEODORE TILTON, after indorsing the President's Proclamation, said that if a black man was given a musket he would soon obtain a sword. If the President had said anything about colonization, the black man would have said no. If anything had been said about colonization, the colored people might say — as Sir WALTER SCOTT's servant asked him, when he told him they must part — "Where are the whites to go?" If it were a military necessity to emancipate the slaves in all the States except the Border States, it was equally a military necessity to emancipate the slaves in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Western Virginia, the battle ground of our armies — and by not doing so the grandeur of the President's act was much diminished.

Now the Emancipation edict has gone forth, the result will soon be that over our mutual rejoicings the God of Freedom will smile, and peace and righteousness shall kiss each other.

Addresses were also made by Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON, T. MORRIS CHESTER, (colored,) and Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, minister of the Colored Church in Prince-street. A band of colored musicians were in attendance, and enlivened the meeting by many patriotic airs.

### From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Arrived, ship *Rising Sun*, Boston.

Money easy and accumulating. Exchange payable in Atlantic currency, 27 discount; Sterling Exchange, 47½; Legal tenders, 70.

The Northern Coast steamer has arrived with $40,-000 in treasure from British Columbia, and $50,000 from Oregon.

The British steamer *Robert Lowe* arrived at Victoria on the 18th, and is expected at this port by the 1st of February, to take her place in the new line hence to Japan and China.


[Advertisement.]

Miss LAVINIA WARREN continues to attract thousands daily at the Museum. Her morning levees, from 10 till 12 o'clock, are pleasantest for those ladies, children and families who wish to avoid a crowd. Those who desire to witness the dramatic performances will see her either afternoon or evening. As the close of her public exhibition approaches, tens of thousands are hurrying to pay the little angel court.

[Advertisement.]

SOLDIERS' SPECIAL NOTICE. — Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For wounds, sores, bowel complaints and fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. Only 25c. 236.

[Advertisement.]

Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS continue their Lectures to-night, in Lincoln Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street. Open at 7½; commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. May be had at the door and at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron — the only material which cannot be drilled — at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.


### Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 26 — *In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool* — Mr. [illegible] [illegible] — all well.

MINIATURE ALMANAC — THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 16 | Sun sets.... 5 04 | Moon sets.... 7 [illegible]

HIGH WATER — THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 15 | Gov. Island.10 07 | Hell Gate.. 11 [illegible]

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 26.

### Cleared.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Perth Amboy, Wm. Dalzell.

[illegible]

### Arrived.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool Jan. [illegible] and Queenstown [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. [illegible]

[illegible]

### Below.

[illegible]

### By Telegraph.

[illegible]

### Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

### Foreign Ports.

[illegible]


MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM,

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

TO

Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE

198 Greenwich Street, New-York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM.

RUBIA MILLS,

Nos. 203 AND 205 WASHINGTON-ST.,

(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.)

FABER & PLACE,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT COFFEE,

Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.

PRICES RANGE FROM

7 TO 30 CENTS.

All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 189 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.

For sale by first-class grocers.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY. — Class No. 12, Jan. 7, 1863.

[illegible]

J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.